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THE TIMES

North Sea profits in the pipeline for Britain, page 16

Owen mission fails to get Vorster backing

Anglo-American Rhodesia peace negotiations were given a rebuff in Pretoria yesterday as South Africa withheld any public pledge of support for their proposals despite two long sessions which extended unexpectedly into the night. South Africa's approval was regarded as a precondition for any peace plan to be implemented.

Nine hours of talks on Rhodesia proposals

Aug. 29.—South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Vorster, today withheld any public pledge of support for the Anglo-American Rhodesia proposals after a series of meetings between him and Mr. Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and Mr. Owen, the British Secretary of State.

Mr. Vorster said that the Rhodesian proposals were "a step in the right direction" but that he was not in a position to make any commitment on behalf of the South African Government.

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South Africa says plan for invasion was foiled

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, Aug. 29

South African security police claimed today to have smashed a black guerrilla network that planned an invasion of the country.

Brigadier Johann Coetzee, the deputy security police chief, said in Pretoria that several guerrilla bases, some close to the border with Rhodesia, had been wiped out by heavily armed police and a number of guerrillas captured.

Caches of Russian-made arms had also been seized, he said. Some of the captured guerrillas were carrying large sums of money with which to buy vehicles and other equipment.

"Invasion" routes and hide-outs had been exposed and the police had identified scores of recruits who were being trained outside the country, Brigadier Coetzee claimed.

Most of the people responsible for sending recruits out of the country for training were behind bars, he added. All the country's borders were now under heavy guard.

Two large-scale raids are expected to start in Natal province soon, Brigadier Coetzee declared. He said that the police had identified scores of alleged guerrillas held by the army.

"I would like to stress that we have smashed the network that planned the invasion," he said.

Thousands of South African police, both white and black, have been deployed recently on border patrol duties, particularly on the hilly, wooded border zone between South Africa and Mozambique.

Last December, a parcel bomb went off in a Johannesburg shopping complex, injuring only the African who planted it, and three months ago two Mozambique-trained guerrillas opened up with Czech machine guns in a central Johannesburg garage, killing two.

Mr. James Kruger, the Prime Minister, said that the country faced an onslaught of urban terrorism.

London-based white South African exiles are said to be behind the guerrilla plan, according to security sources here. The leader is said to be a former Johannesburg lawyer, who fled to South Africa with his wife in 1963. He recently visited Angola and other African countries where he inspected training camps capable of raising 2,000 guerrillas at a time.

These behind the invasion plan were alleged to be acting "under the auspices" of the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress.

Unita claims: Anti-Angolan Government guerrillas have killed 403 Angolan soldiers in the past 11 days, according to a communiqué, quoted on the South African radio today.

Three Angolan townships close to the southern border with Namibia (South-West Africa) had fallen to Unita (the National Union for Total Angolan Independence) troops, the communiqué said.

The radio made no mention of where the Unita communiqué had come from.

South African military sources said that Angolan troops and the Cuban allies were moving in heavy equipment, including tanks, in an effort to contain the Unita campaign. —Agence France-Press.

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Carnival festivities in the sunshine at Notting Hill yesterday afternoon.

Violence and tension mar end of carnival

By Stuart Tendler and Martin Huckerby

Tension and sporadic violence clouded the end of the Notting Hill Carnival last night.

After the violent scenes of Sunday night, when black youths looted shops and attacked white passers-by, the festivities began peacefully again, but by early evening the area around the junction of Acklam Road, Portobello Road and the Westway motorway had again begun to simmer.

Many of the tens of thousands of spectators who came to see the carnival and follow the floats and steel bands around the streets left Notting Hill unaware of any trouble.

Beautifully decorated floats led hundreds of swaying dancers, black and white, along the streets. The dancers filled the width of Acklam Road, one of the main thoroughfares of the district. Few people seemed to have been put off by Sunday's violence.

Police estimated that the turnout was as large as last year, when an estimated 250,000 people came to see the carnival. But by bedtime it was clear that there might again be trouble from groups of youths.

One man emerged from the crowd saying: "A boy stopped me and then another tripped me over from behind and they just went through my pockets."

A woman who asked a policeman at Acklam Road where the bands were was told that it was better if she went home.

Another white man, wearing a red shirt, was trapped against a wall and severely kicked. The police, standing fifty yards away, were powerless to do anything, but could see the crowd milling. Carnival stewards moved in and carried the man out; he was pale and seemed more volunteers for covering in dust.

As the area beneath the motorway seethed, two vans of police reserves drove up. The driver's window of one was smashed and the vehicle's roof dented with yellow paint. The police had placed dustbin lids inside to protect the windows. Behind them, a line of officers began to move forward on foot, and along side roads further coachloads of police were disembarked.

Earlier in the day the carnival organizers met police chiefs, led by Deputy Assistant Commissioner David Helm and urged that the police should remain unobtrusive, as on Sunday. They promised that there would be adequate

stewarding. After the meeting a local community leader said that Sunday's violence had produced more volunteers for stewarding duties.

None the less, the police increased the number of officers in the area during the day, though their policy was to remain unobtrusive. A police helicopter hovered throughout the afternoon.

At one stage the stewards at Acklam Road fought youths armed with clubs, and it looked as though the police would be drawn in, but a crowd of dancers and a steel band appeared and everybody moved to one side to allow them to pass through.

The carnival organization has been continually beset by difficulties, but it should be said that almost everything possible

Continued on page 2, col 1

Air assistants back with new threat

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

As air traffic control assistants who had been on strike for four days reported for work at midnight last night, their union promised "more chaos rather than less" until a pay grievance is settled.

The Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA), the union's official name, said the Civil Aviation Authority intended to allow senior air controllers, who have not been on strike, to continue to use a computer that the men in dispute have been boycotting.

The men were going back to work this week-end, thus banning use of the West Drayton computer, which handles European and some intercontinental flights. If they are instructed to work normally, the order is likely to be resisted, and the assistants risk being sent home.

The CPSA pronounced itself satisfied with the impact of the strike, which added to disruption caused by Spanish and French air traffic controllers over the Bank holiday period.

"We think the airlines and the British Airports Authority have already lost much more

than it would cost the Civil Aviation Authority to grant our claim in full," the union said. It estimates the cost of conceding rises agreed under a settlement reached in 1975, but shelved because of incomes restraint to be £450,213 a year, together with a single payment of £1.1m to backdate it.

The CPSA said the union's action on air schedules appeared to be confirmed by British Airways. It said Heathrow had a 40 per cent reduction in traffic yesterday. The airline had to cancel 49 flights, seven of them to London.

A spokesman said: "The Bank holiday period has been just as we anticipated. With the assistants on strike and out of the way there are far fewer complications. While they were on strike, the assistants were making a nuisance of themselves."

Paris, Aug. 29.—Flights were hardly delayed today, the fourth day of the French air traffic controllers' stop-work.

The union's action would not comment on the outcome of a meeting to discuss coordinated action with British and Spanish air traffic controllers.—UPI.

Sunshine brings late rush from the towns

Fine weather brought out the traffic in the South-east yesterday as many people drove to the coast. Heavy traffic started in mid-morning. An RAC spokesman said: "It was as though the floodgates had been opened."

At 11 am the RAC estimated traffic was leaving London on 25 main routes to the coast and countryside at the rate of 31,000 cars an hour.

One of the busiest roads was the A127 to Southend, which was carrying 2,400 cars an hour. Traffic near Sevenoaks on the A21 to Hastings was slowed to a crawl.

In Scotland traffic on the A68 at Jedburgh increased tenfold in an hour, the RAC said. Sporadic fighting broke out at Jedburgh and police said 18 people had been arrested, including two for wounding and one youth for possessing an offensive weapon. Extra police were on duty in the town after suggestions of an "invasion" of ruddy boys and punk rockers.

In North Wales, where it was raining, the RAC said twice as many cars were leaving the coast as were arriving.

Many passengers on flights leaving Gatwick and Heathrow were delayed by up to 24 hours because of the air traffic control disputes in Britain and abroad.

Many British aircraft were stuck at foreign airports. The British Airports Authority said: "This weekend has been more like a mid-week in December than a Bank holiday. We were told to expect chaos. We are still waiting."

British Airways said it hoped to catch up on the back log of stranded passengers. Its aircraft were making additional stops to pick up passengers.

The last of six weekend holiday aircraft to Spain flew yesterday from Liverpool airport after a 14-hour delay because of a Spanish air controllers' dispute. At Glasgow there were delays of up to 12 hours on flights to Italy and Spain.

British Airways said last night it plans to operate about three fifths of its scheduled passenger services today. However, many domestic flights will remain suspended.

Passengers seeking information about domestic and European flights should telephone 01-759 4848 or 01-759 2525.

i-crime e for thclyde

rick Hamill, Chief Constable, announced that the man he has to head Scotland's force of detectives is Mr. Hamill, aged 53, Senior Chief Constable.

His post will be a full responsibility. Mr. Hamill said: "Mr. Hamill will be assisted by a team of chief constables, control a crime-busting unit and detective resources with the latest technology."

These resources will be used in combating the crime and violence of the force will improve its effectiveness."

Mr. Hamill, chairman of regional police and police, said last night that the force will be a full responsibility. Mr. Hamill said: "Mr. Hamill will be assisted by a team of chief constables, control a crime-busting unit and detective resources with the latest technology."

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Another Concorde delay

From Michael Leppman, New York, Aug. 29

A further three-week delay was approved today in the long legal fight over whether Concorde may land at New York's Kennedy airport.

The delay would not have to allow landings of the Anglo-French supersonic jet before its appeal against an order to do so is heard on September 19.

Two weeks ago a New York judge, in a strongly worded decision, criticized the New York Port Authority, which controls the airport, for the delay in allowing Concorde to land since its application to do so early last year. The judge then ruled that the ban on the aircraft should be lifted as from tomorrow.

The Authority appealed against the judgment, saying that more study of the aircraft's noise level was needed.

The Authority's appeal was supported by the Concorde in New York is well illustrated by a survey of candidates in next week's mayoral primary election which appears in the latest New York magazine.

Of eight candidates questioned all but one objected to Concorde landings. The single vote in favour came from Mr. Joel Harnett who, according to a poll published last week, has the support of only 1 per cent of the voters.

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New Ulster party says British must go now

From Christopher Walker, Belfast

Polarization of attitudes among leaders of Northern Ireland's Roman Catholic minority has been increased by the formation of a new right-wing nationalist party dedicated to forcing immediate British withdrawal from the province.

After secret meetings held over the past three months in many rural areas, details of the new grouping were finally agreed at a meeting held in a hotel south of the border on Sunday. A committee is drawn up to coordinate the party's activities in the next few weeks.

The new party, as yet unnamed, will support aims scarcely distinguishable from those of Provisional Sinn Féin and will contest local and Westminster elections. It will unite various strands of anti-Unionism which have been working autonomously in recent years and which at present are largely concentrated outside Belfast.

HOME NEWS

Bill will change definitions of public companies to bring them into line with EEC rules

Mr Wood, Editor of the House of Commons, said that the Bill will provide a common element in the legislation governing public companies, and will be a significant step towards the harmonisation of company law in the United Kingdom with the requirements of the European Economic Community.

change the definitions of public companies, under Mr Dell's Bill, to prevent administrative costs from falling on private companies. It is intended that the minimum capital for public companies should be £50,000. Public companies not meeting that requirement will be provided for, and there will be new rules for converting public companies to private companies, or private companies to public.

The department has also drafted a Bill to make insider dealing a criminal offence. It will correct weaknesses in the law revealed by recent company investigations, particularly loans to directors and the private interests of directors.

After the department's Green Paper, *The Future of Company Reports*, Mr Dell is also likely to present a parliamentary time to present a new Bill to amend the Companies Act 1947, and to introduce new reporting requirements for larger companies, including statements on value-added tax, employment and international trade.

It is proposed that financial accounts should be made more comprehensive by requiring statements on source and application of funds, short-term borrowings, leasing arrangements, and more information about dealing in foreign currencies.

Other promised Bills are: Merchant shipping: This will cover discipline on board ships, safety standards, limitation of damages paid to seafarers and carriage of passengers. A new central body may be set up to recommend the prevention of fraud. The Government wants to introduce lighter regulations governing fraud by amending the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958. A Green Paper suggested a better system for licensing dealers in securities and investment advisers; reduction in the number of exemptions from the need for banks, discount houses, and similar institutions to apply for licences.

Consumer safety: This draft Bill is intended to curb suppliers of unsafe products, with the use of Orders in Council to impose bans. Medical profession: The Government has accepted in principle the Morrison proposals on altering the law governing the registration of doctors with overseas qualifications; and also the recommendations of the General Medical Council, with an overall majority of elected members.

Mental health: A White Paper is being prepared on the amendment of the Mental Health Act, and legislation is intended as soon as possible.

Scottish crime crisis 1: Links with alcohol and deprivation

Youths who feel improperly dressed without a knife

The rise in crime in Strathclyde, one of the most deprived places in Western Europe, is raising doubts that the authorities can contain it by using present resources. In the first of two articles, Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent, discusses the causes of crime.

The police force is being seriously overstretched, there are disturbing official predictions about the future size of the prison population in Scotland, and new approaches are being frustrated by financial cuts.

Scotland is believed to have the highest number of sentenced prisoners a head of population in the European Community, although apologists say that West Germany surpasses it if remand prisoners are taken into account. In 1975, the number of sentences direct to prison in Scotland, for each 100,000 of population was 2.1, compared with 1.2 in England and Wales.

Latest official estimates suggest that there may be a prison population of 5,450 by 1980, which would surpass the previous highest daily total of 5,338 in 1971. Although the total official capacity is at present 5,478, with a prison population of 4,680 there are already pockets of overcrowding in some local prisons with three men to a cell.

Before the Government's financial squeeze, there were plans for 2,120 new places in the system during the next seven years. Now only 60 places are to be provided. Intentions to replace some of the oldest buildings have been postponed.

12, dies trapped in fire flats

Two vans were sent to the Red Road residential flats in Glasgow, to collect the bodies of 21 families transferred from the 30-storey block. In a fire there yesterday a boy aged 12 and two firemen were killed.

The fire started in an un-flat on the twenty-first floor. The occupants were and the fire was the first in a few days.

Mr Andrew Forrest, with his parents next door, where the outbreak was found on a chair. Mr Forrest, aged 43, was in bed when he was hit by the fire and he, his son, James, 12, and his wife and baby, ran to the fire escape.

Mr Forrest, aged 43, was in bed when he was hit by the fire and he, his son, James, 12, and his wife and baby, ran to the fire escape. They made their way down the stairs, but they did not realise that their son was not with them.

Journey through Britain 9: Shadow over shipbuilding

Uncertain future for Clyde yard

By John Young
The invitation sounded almost like a hoax. I was to be at Govan Shipbuilders' yard at 4 am to witness the first Clyde launch in over 100 years.

The public relations people did add one small qualification: that the port authority had recorded no precedent. There was always the remote possibility that on some dark night in the distant past a ship might have been launched without anyone noticing.

But it was not a joke. More or less on time, the hull of the 23,500 ton Ibn Jubayr slid swiftly and silently down the floodlit slipway and disappeared into the surrounding darkness with a long, echoing splash.

It was a curiously muted occasion, without speeches, cheers or open celebration. For the management and shipyard police there was a champagne breakfast, from which the press, to their considerable indignation, were excluded, evidently in order to forestall reports of junketing at public expense.

Those who had built the ship were rewarded by an extension of canteen opening hours. But Mr Jim Cannon, a cheerful red-headed shipwright, was more concerned about collecting his wages and getting home. He had been up since seven the previous morning and was looking forward to a long weekend's rest.

The unusual timing for the launch was, according to Mr Archie Gilchrist, the group managing director, dictated by the state of the tides. In the old days it did not matter if you missed the tide and had to wait a week or 10 days. But the speed of building was constantly increasing; the average time allotted for fitting out had been halved from 14 to seven weeks.

Mr Stuart Quinn, a foreman at the yard for the past five years and previously a pipeline welder on North Sea oil rigs, watched the proceedings with quiet pride. "If you can launch ships in the middle of the night, you can do anything," he remarked.

But "do" and "anything" are significant words. The Ibn Jubayr is the thirteenth of 19 general cargo container ships ordered from the Govan and Scotstoun yards by the United Arab Shipping Company of Kuwait. It was obtained in the face of fierce competition, the total contract for 40 ships being shared with South Korea.

The remaining six vessels should occupy the yard until about the middle of next year. After that there are no further orders in hand, and uncertainty hangs like an all-too-familiar black cloud.

Paedophile talks backed by homosexuals

By a Staff Reporter
The Campaign for Homosexual Equality at a conference in Nottingham yesterday passed by an overwhelming majority a resolution condemning "the harassment of the Paedophile Information Exchange by the press".

The conference also voted to support "objective rational discussion of paedophilia and child sexuality". The exchange last week had to cancel a public meeting to be held in a London hotel because of protests by the staff.

The conference gave a standing ovation to Dr Edward Brongersma, a member of the upper House of the Dutch parliament, who led the discussion on paedophilia.

Hang glider crash
Mr Philip Barnes, aged 39, of Eton, near Rochester, Kent, was taken by helicopter to hospital yesterday with a broken leg and ankle injuries after crashing in his hang glider near Folkestone.

New Granada range includes diesel car and a fuel-injected model

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent
A new Granada range, with a high-performance fuel injected model and a diesel car included for the first time, is announced today by Ford. The cars, which are made in Germany, go on sale in Britain in the middle of September.

The styling, much squarer than the previous Granada and with a greater window area, follows the Continental fashion set by the Audi 100, Peugeot 604 and Mercedes. The car is 100lb lighter than before but is said to give better crash protection.

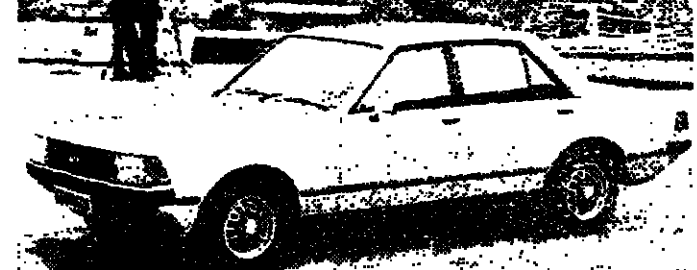
Apart from the two-litre overhead camshaft unit, all the engines are new to Britain. The three-litre V6 has been replaced by two V6s with capacities of 2.3 and 2.8 litres, developed from German Ford units and claimed to be smaller, lighter and more economical.

In its fuel-injection version, according to Ford figures, the 2.8 litre engine gives a top speed of 120 mph and 0 to 60 mph acceleration in 8.5 seconds, with a touring fuel consumption of 25 miles to the gallon. At the other end of the range the diesel, which uses a 1.1 litre Peugeot engine, is said to give 32 miles to the gallon.

There is a wider choice of trim and equipment than before and the most luxurious model, the Ghia, will have standard central locking and electrically operated windows. The sporting S model will be the first production car to fit a standard Michelin's low-profile TRX tyre. Air-conditioning will be among the new options.

The new Granada has been designed to keep running costs as low as possible. The main service interval has been extended to 12,000 miles and Ford claims that the car will be 60 per cent cheaper to service than its nearest competitor, the Audi 100. The Granada is also expected to be in the lowest insurance group for its class.

Prices will be announced later.



One of the German-built Granadas, available in Britain soon.

hern campaign against 'London chauvinism'

to all three party this autumn are to led of the importance north of England and unity and advised that the eye is being signs of "London small but vocal calling itself for the North" and large former Baptist one of the steep hills in the quinquennial Penet town is ready to the main political gn for the North" consists of two ders. Mr Paul Tom ed 28 in full-time ed Mr Michael Streed, t and lecturer in t at Manchester, Uni d 70 members who t annual subscri has been provided ph Rowntree Social st, which is in the converting the huge chapel into a con-re, and the organi-funds of "several us sources" from un-are sources. It has has corented itself colourfully worded ring, including an

Regional report

John Chartres Hebden Bridge

attack on the overuse of south-eastern and Oxfordshire accents by the communications world: a call for the revival of a distinctive northern press since the departure of the seats of power of even *The Guardian* to London; and a sharp rap to the Assen committee on broadcast-ing for what it called a lopsided and inadequate report on regional services.

The leaders of Campaign for the North emphasise that they are not searcing out to be an embry- separatist political party. They are taking an all-party approach but hope to be an effective pressure group for the eventual creation of devolved regional government on federal rather than separatist lines.

In the meantime they are plugging the North's special causes, sometimes to no mean effect and with little competi-

tion from any remotely comparable body. After publishing a series of broadsheets since their formation in April (Messrs Temperon and Stead had previously circulated an occasional journal called *Northern Democrat*), they are now planning to call meetings at each of five party conferences. They think there may be some special interest among Labour delegates because of the recent publication of the party's consultative document on regional government.

Mr Temperon, who was born in Hull, says he acquired his resistance to "London chauvinism" when he worked there for the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux. He gives a cautious welcome to the Labour Party document, although, understandably, many leaders of local authorities have dismissed it contemptuously.

It is a step in the right direction, he says, and a refreshing sign that the Labour Party is at least prepared to take the subject of regional government seriously. The suggestions for the handing back of control of health and water authorities to democratically elected, accountable, bodies, are among its most important features but,

he maintains, more should have been said about devolving real power from central government.

The suggestion in the document that there might be 12 separate English regions is off the mark, he says. Six or seven would be more realistic, with the whole of the North (as defined by the Crewe-Grimsby line to the Scottish border) treated as one entity of 15 million people.

In another recent statement Campaign for the North declared that Mr Foot, in his latest devolution proposals, had "advanced even farther down the wrong road."

Although the half-expected English backlash to the original devolution proposals really only manifested itself in the always sensitive North-east, Mr Temperon thinks his little organisation may well have been born in the right era.

Certainly its case that the BBC reserves Northern accents for "light entertainers and trade union officials" met with a sympathetic response above that Crewe-Grimsby line. Northern political journalists—those who are left—have now found they can always get a good "quote" from the chapel on the hillside in Hebden Bridge.

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WEST EUROPE

French ready to tackle their problems again after six-week holiday

From Ian Murray
Paris, Aug. 29

Life is about to begin again in France. The annual rite of the *vacances* is drawing to a close and the word of the moment is *la rentrée*.

From Thursday a refreshed nation will set about tackling the problems of the economy, wage negotiations, education and insurance. Bakers and restaurants will reopen and *Le Monde*, faithfully recording what is going on, will swell from 20 pages to 35 or 40.

This year the usual "silly season" from July 14 to the end of August has not been without event—notably the anti-nuclear march at Cray-Malville and the row between the Communists and Socialists over the common programme.

But the papers have devoted much of their space as usual to holidays, with opinion polls about them, guides about them, beach surveys and weather charts.

Appropriately the middle of the period was chosen for the publication of the report prepared for President Giscard d'Estaing on holidays and leisure, and he promised to implement some of the proposals in the 150-page document before the end of the year. He also promised to publish a "chart for the quality of life" which would map out the policy for leisure development over the next five years.

Holidays are taken very seriously, and one of the opinion polls showed that three-quarters of the population left Paris at some point during those six weeks, including about 50 per cent of those on low incomes. Implementing the new report would make it possible for everyone to get away.

The seaside is the main

attraction, with over 50 per cent going to the beach. Only 30 per cent chose a holiday in the countryside. The new report suggests that inland towns should be helped to build facilities such as swimming pools or camps sites to attract a greater number of tourists.

The five national parks are a growing attraction. In fact, they are becoming too popular. The oldest park, La Vanoise in Savoy, will have half a million visitors this summer, and the Pyrenees park is expecting a million over the year. Campers dirty the streams and rubbish has sometimes to be lifted out by helicopter.

The mountains are increasingly popular and causing problems to the rescue centres as more and more amateur climbers risk and often lose their lives. At Chamonix this year rescue teams have been called out anything up to 10 times in 24 hours and the death toll seems sure to be a record.

The way back from the beaches, the parks and the mountains is a long slog. Road accident figures show a death toll of well over 100 each weekend. There are an estimated 5,800,000 people on holiday at the moment, of whom 2,900,000 will be trying to get back at the end of this week.

Over five days the railways are laying on an extra 25 trains into Paris, and Air France and Air Inter between them will be making 150,000 extra seats available.

For those driving up the N74 between Dijon and Langres there will be a special "welcome home" flavour on the roadside—chips. Fifteen chip fryers, aware of all those northern palates starved of chips in the sunny South, have set up stalls and are selling up to 250lb of chips each day to passing motorists.

Tension over deputies' cancelled trip to Potsdam

From Our Correspondent
Bonn, Aug. 29

On the eve of new negotiations between the two German states West German protesters to East Germany over the unjustified cancellation of a visit to Potsdam by Christian Democratic deputies.

In Bonn, Herr Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, Minister of State in the Federal Chancellery, delivered the protest to Dr Michael Kohl, the East German envoy.

On July 15, members of the CDU-CSU caucus in the Bundestag, applied for one-day tourist visas to visit the chateau Sanssouci and Cecilienhof, where the Potsdam agreement was signed.

Permission was granted on July 29, and buses were chartered in West Berlin. Last Friday, however, East Berlin cancelled the trip because the East German Ministry for Foreign Affairs objected to it as a "political demonstration".

The fact that the trip was scheduled to take place a day after the meeting of the CDU-CSU caucus in West Berlin was given as the reason.

The cancellation was all the more surprising as last Tuesday, the Christian Democratic deputies of the Baden-Württemberg Parliament made the same excursion.

There is a difference, however, in East Berlin's view. The trip of the Baden-Württemberg parliamentarians made fewer headlines than the scheduled trip of the Bundestag deputies. And it is assumed here that the East German authorities were afraid of some open demonstration of sympathy by the population in the Potsdam area during the visit of the West German parliamentarians, something they were not willing to tolerate.

OVERSEAS



Face to face in Pretoria yesterday: Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister (right), and Mr Andrew Young (left) America's representative at the United Nations.

Whites and blacks differ radically on reason for Rhodesia conflict

From Michael Kuiper,
Salisbury, Aug. 29

Most urban Africans in Rhodesia believe that the causes of the country's guerrilla conflict are racial injustice while the majority of whites blame communist aggression and greatly underestimate the effects of rudeness by whites to black people, according to an opinion poll here.

Although 73 per cent of the whites questioned thought the war was the result of communist influence, only one per cent of blacks expressed the same view. Seventy six per cent of the Africans thought the conflict was caused by the difference in status between the two races.

The sociologists who conducted the poll suggested in a questionnaire that various factors might have contributed to the causes of conflict. These were: racial injustice, inadequate housing for them, lack of educational facilities, lack of choice in where they can live and lack of voting rights. A high percentage of Africans between 76 and 98 per cent agreed that these factors contributed to the war. Most whites however disagreed. Fifty eight per cent rejected

that inadequate housing was a factor.

One part of the questions asked what an African might feel if a white was rude or contemptuous towards him. Only 25 per cent of whites but 72 per cent of blacks felt he would be permanently embittered.

The poll was conducted by a movement called Women for Peace which campaigns for improved race relations. Questionnaires were answered by 50 black and 69 white people from a cross section of the urban population in Salisbury. Mrs Helga Patrikios, an official of the movement, said the average age of the whites was 30 and that of the blacks 20.

Lusaka: The Government-owned *Zambia Daily Mail*, casting its doubts on the possibility of the Anglo-American initiative on Rhodesia succeeding, said the impediment to peace had always been Mr Ian Smith and his army. The stand taken by the Patriotic Front was "most reasonable", the paper said.

"As the situation stands today it is not a question whether there will be black majority rule in Rhodesia and South Africa or not. It is rather a

question of when majority rule comes. And the problem now is whether the whites are building enough goodwill among blacks to deserve being treated as fellow citizens or whether they are unleashing a cauldron of killing and race hate which will eventually swallow them up."

Dar es Salaam—Any Rhodesian settlement plan which did not provide for the dismantling of the Rhodesian armed forces must be rejected, said the *Daily News*, Tanzania's government-owned newspaper. The Rhodesian forces were the pillar of Mr Smith's "illegality and repression".

Pittsburgh—Twenty-five Rhodesian students, 13 of them black, have arrived at Carnegie Mellon University for a special course in management to help their country switch to black majority rule. "The hope is that if you get enough people trained in management you won't have chaos when majority rule takes over", said Dr Martin Oliver, associate dean of the graduate school of Urban and Public Affairs. The educational opportunities for blacks in Rhodesia did not exist, he said.—AP and Reuters.

Five-point plan, page 10

President Tito wants troops out of S Korea

Belgrade, Aug. 29.—President Tito of Yugoslavia ended his visit to North Korea today calling for foreign troops to move out of South Korea as soon as possible, the news agency said, reporting from Pyongyang.

The call came on the eve of Marshal Tito's departure for Peking for his first visit to China. The nine-day trip to China will end a 10,000-mile tour which has already taken the 85-year-old Yugoslav leader from Belgrade to Moscow and to Pyongyang after a stay in Siberia.

He held a final session of talks today with President Kim Il Sung.

A density of views was expressed on all matters discussed. President Tito gave full support to North Korean "principles" towards unification with the south, the main obstacle to which was the presence of foreign troops.

The communiqué emphasized the right of every communist party to be independent and in the context of inter-party relations, the two leaders positively appraised the present trends in the communist parties in West Europe. This was seen as expressing support for the so-called "Eurocommunist" parties of Spain, France and Italy.—AP.

Mr Kruger denies threat to close African newspaper

From Our Correspondent
Johannesburg, Aug. 29

Mr James Kruger, the South African Minister of Justice and Police, denied today that he has threatened to stop publication of the African newspaper *The World* because of articles critical of the Government, mainly over Soweto.

But his editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, in a front-page article today declared: "It is true that the Minister of Justice called me in to warn me that he is prepared to close *The World* and *Weekend World* if we did not stop what we are doing, but I was given an opportunity at all to discuss broad principles which could state our case."

"What is more, I was also summoned to the office of Mr Brian Mkhabela, Minister of Education, who also expressed his disapproval for the comments and stories *The World* carried."

With a circulation close to 200,000 each day, *The World* has been in the forefront of newswriting about Soweto since unrest began there in June, 1976. A number of its reporters and photographers have been detained for considerable periods without trial.

Mr Qoboza, who is to deliver the Richard Feetham memorial lecture at Witwatersrand University on Wednesday—on the university's official functions—is a highly articulate

black who returned to South Africa just over a year ago from a scholarship at Harvard.

Mr Kruger has power, under existing security legislation, to close newspapers which threaten state security. However, that power has never so far been invoked, and earlier this year the Government shelved a controversial newspaper bill, bitterly opposed by both the English and Afrikaans press, under which censorship would have been much more far-reaching.

Mr Vorster said he would review it after a year.

In an interview with the Afrikaans newspaper *Rapport* Mr Kruger said he had no doubt that articles in *The World* and *Weekend World* were "further than the freedom of the press really allows". He added: "The *World* is moving increasingly in the direction of press rebellion."

Of his meeting with Mr Vorster, Mr Qoboza said: "In all fairness, unlike Mr Kruger, the Prime Minister was prepared to listen to my point of view. It is clear from what he said to me that as long as we occupy the executive position in government, integration is our duty. And it is quite clear from what I told him that as long as I am editor of this newspaper, separate development is out."

Moscow-US accord on stopping bomb test

From David Cross
Washington, Aug. 29

After months of suspicion, relations between the United States and the Soviet Union appear to have taken a turn for the better with the disclosure that the two superpowers worked closely together earlier this month to head off a South African nuclear bomb test.

According to well-informed Administration officials cited by the *Washington Post*, President Brezhnev contacted President Carter through the Soviet Embassy here on August 5 with the news that the South Africans were constructing what appeared to be a testing site for a nuclear device in the Kalahari desert.

The news apparently took the Administration by surprise, and it immediately took steps to organize satellite surveillance of the area to verify the evidence gathered by Soviet intelligence.

During the next few days the Russians also informed the French, British and West German Governments of their suspicions in the hope that they too would bring pressure to bear on the South African Government.

From the detailed satellite photographs collected, most United States experts were convinced that the construction in the Kalahari desert bore every resemblance to a nuclear testing site. The Americans, together with the French, British and West Germans then warned the South Africans of the consequences of any test.

Exactly what pressures they used remains unclear, but presumably they included threats to terminate supplies of nuclear

fuels as well as the possibility of complete military and economic boycott.

After more than a week of intensive diplomatic contact at all levels and in many capitals, President Carter was able to announce at his press conference last week that South Africa had promised that "no nuclear explosive test will be taken in the future".

The Soviet Union's decision to return the United States' complete lack of influence over South African Government. It also followed an import policy speech by President Carter on United States-Soviet relations in Charleston, S.C., at the end of March.

For the first time since embarked on his human rights crusade, Mr Carter held out greater cooperation "on basic equality and mutual respect".

His words have struck sympathetic chords with Soviet Union as witnessed the remarks of Mr Brezhnev during a visit to Yugoslavia last week after the South African incident. The Soviet leader was so far as to say that Mr Carter's speech contained statements that sounded "positive".

This may be partly due to the fact that Mr Carter, himself, has now stopped singling the Soviet Union for special condemnation, but the Carter speech has probably been an additional factor.

Attempt to steal Elvis Presley body

Memphis, Tennessee, Aug. 29

Four men, who apparently planned to break into the mausoleum where the body of Elvis Presley, the rock star who died on August 16, is entombed, were arrested today.

Mr Winslow Chapman, the police director, said three suspects were arrested near the mausoleum at Forest Hill cemetery shortly after midnight. A fourth man was taken into custody at a hospital where he went for treatment of a knee twisted apparently while running away from the police. None of those arrested was immediately identified.

"We had some information a few days ago that an attempt would be made to steal the body and demand ransom," Mr Chapman said, 30 officers were placed on duty at the cemetery. The four men, apparently dressed in civilian clothes, were seen approaching the door of the mausoleum, and were "meddling with" the door when they were frightened by something, he added.

Three of the men raced to a car parked on a road outside the cemetery and drove for a short distance before being captured by police. The fourth suspect was arrested after hospital staff became suspicious about his injury.—UPI.

Mother win back son in US court

Chicago, Aug. 29.—A judge hearing an international custody case today awarded Margaret Bejnarcowicz custody of her seven-year-old son, who was abducted from London by his former husband in November.

Mrs Bejnarcowicz grieved John's disappearance after two weeks of arguments. The boy's father, Dr Zigmund Bejnarcowicz, a dental surgeon, was not in court when the decision was announced.

Dr Bejnarcowicz, wearing a wig, snatched Wojciech from his mother's arms on a London street in November.

The mother had divorced the father in 1971. The mother had tried to get custody of the child, fled with the boy to her native England.

Dr Bejnarcowicz won a verbal order of the temporary or permanent custody of the boy, returned to the United States. He spent five years, \$40,000 (£15,000) searching for the boy after his former wife went into hiding with him.

During the hearing, a court-appointed psychologist, Dr L. Lerner, said the boy was suffering from a "chronic personality character disorder" and had no memory for his son's feelings.—UPI.

Georgia trial raises issue of racial oppression

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, Aug. 29

Just as the trial began today in Georgia trial began with racial overtones. Five illiterate black youths, known as the "Dawson Five", are accused of killing a white man during a robbery near Dawson, which is 20 miles from President Carter's home town of Plains.

In pre-trial hearings earlier this month, defence counsel sought to have the charges dismissed, alleging that the prosecution was based on "concocted evidence" from the defendants through violence by white policemen.

They also sought to show that the prosecution was part of systematic racial oppression still practised by whites on blacks in this part of the South. In the words of a local paper, they were putting Dawson itself on trial.

The judge refused to dismiss the charges, but the defence did win a victory over the question of the jury. Although Terrell County, of which Dawson is the main town, is nearly 70 per cent black, only 20 per cent of its jury pool was black. The defence has now had the proportion raised to 50 per cent, and it believes that, with the challenges to jurors which it is allowed, it will be able to secure a predominantly black jury.

Until a few years ago, Terrell County was nicknamed "Terrible Terrell" because of the resistance of its white residents to granting civil rights to

blacks. During campaigns the registration of black voters three black churches were burned down. Even now none of county officials is black, there are allegations that resistance to black rights is hampered by white officials.

During the pre-trial hearing an issue was made over a swimming pool near the court house by the local authority, at which blacks had never been allowed to swim. When the mayor's court case blacks could swim there if they liked, the pool immediately drained for repairs so the proposition remained unreal.

In evidence at the hearing a black caddyman said the town was permeated with "a racist bias and the air is heavy". And Tom Wicker, a columnist of *The New York Times*, wrote: "The boy is so here, in the court room, roaming about Dawson Terrell, puts in bitter perspective much facile journalism about Southern self-deception about the 'New South' as racial development."

"Out beyond the box of cries with their proliferations of high-press and their bands of fast-food there's a lot of the old bias still."

It is to test this proposition that many leading news and national television works have reporters here. Because many people believe it to be true, the defence of the five, raised by appeals it out the country.

Opinion poll to be conducted in eight Western countries to measure anti-German feeling

Bonn concern at its image abroad

From Gretel Spitzer
Bonn, Aug. 29

An opinion poll is to be taken in eight Western countries to tell the Bonn government about the image of West Germany there, and how it compares with that of East Germany.

The countries are the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and Greece.

An official who has followed the ups and downs of the West German image abroad said the Government regarded reports of anti-German feeling after the removal from Italy of the Nazi war criminal, Herbert Kappler, and other incidents, with "concern". But he was concerned that the opinion poll should be treated with urgency.

New priority may be given to the "image building" activities of the Foreign Ministry and of the Federal Press and Information Office (BPA).

It is not intended to increase the budget of the BPA, it was told, but to reallocate the funds available.

The "ugly German" has recently been widely discussed topic in the West German press and broadcasting organizations which have come up with soul-searching analyses

like that of Herr Kurt Becker in *Die Zeit* under the headline: "Is Germany a nightmare?" He concluded that West Germany was given more attention and also watched much more critically than in the past.

It was not only its own strength that had made Bonn the third largest industrial nation and the second largest trading nation in the world but, to at least the same degree, the weakness of France, Britain and Italy. West Germany had not become the second strongest conventional military power in the West because of its own efforts, but mainly because its allies had cut or neglected their military budgets.

Official sources shared Herr Becker's conclusions. One Government official said public relations work and image-building could do something to that but he admitted that the image of the Federal Republic, but only the work and policy of the Government could "stop us from breaking through the thin ice".

How thin the ice became clear in the reaction to the Kappler case, he added. This showed that public opinion in foreign countries had not kept pace with the good bilateral relations on the official level.

Peter Nichols writes from Rome: The governing Italian Christian Democratic Party has appealed to the West Germans to open formal proceedings against Herr Kappler.

The appeal is contained in a leading article in *La Discusione*, the party's official periodical which also publishes an interview with Dr Simon Wiesenthal, the hunter of Nazi war criminals.

It says the proceedings would give the West German authorities the chance to condemn Herr Kappler and his escape from Rome military hospital earlier this month, which they have so far failed to do.

West Germany's political leaders are accused in the article not only of reticence but of "electoral calculation". Dr Wiesenthal argues on much the same lines. He says that he believes that two neo-Nazi organizations were involved in bringing Herr Kappler back to Germany. He considers that the immediate danger is less the deterioration of relations between Italy and Germany and more the encouragement the case has given to the growth of neo-Nazism while the West German Government is "too weak to face up to the situation".

Friuli inquiry into corruption allegations

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, Aug. 29

The saga of alleged corruption in providing prefabricated houses, which has caused the death of a Friuli region took a new turn today with the start of a thorough going judicial investigation.

It will cover all orders for prefabricated houses up to the end of April, when Signor Giuseppe Zamberletti, the Government's special commissioner, ended his private inquiry.

His former private secretary is in prison on charges of seeking bribes and so is the mayor of Majano.

The firm which alleges corruption is also suing the municipal council in connection with council statements

Three dead and 50 wounded as Italian hunt opens

Rome, Aug. 29.—Three people lost their lives, including a 6-year-old child, and at least 50 were wounded on the opening day of game hunting in Italy yesterday. Game was scarce because of bad weather and the depletion that decades of massive hunting and ecological disaster have caused in Italy.

Most of Italy's 1,500,000 licensed hunters were out on the season opened over most of Italy. The country has more licensed hunters than any other European country, according to some environmentalists, enough to outnumber game.

The child victim was on an outing with his family and relatives near Brindisi. The police said he was killed when a shooting rifle leaning against

a wall fell and went off.

A boy of 15 died when he fell into a water-filled well that had been disguised with branches as a trap for game. He was following his father shooting in a wood near Naples.

A man of 62 died from a heart attack on his way home from the case, having been hit by a bullet from a hunting rifle. Wounding incidents occurred all over Italy. In most cases, the police said, those responsible were not known. The victims were hunters hit by wild-shooting colleagues concealed in the vegetation. Half a dozen of those wounded were hit in the eyes and lost their eyesight, the police said.—AP.

Industrialist's wife seized and villa is looted

Reggio Calabria, Aug. 29.—A gang looted the villa rented by a Milan industrialist here and kidnapped his wife, police reported today.

Signor Sergio Paolotti, a chemical industrialist, reported that five armed bandits broke into a hillside villa he had rented at Aubrey Brancalone and looted the house, taking jewels and cash.

Then four men seized his

wife, Mariangela, and dragged her away while the fifth bandit remained behind holding Signor Paolotti and some house guests at gun point. The last bandit, who left the house two hours later, ordered Signor Paolotti to wait 10 hours before reporting to the authorities.

Signor Paolotti was the fifth kidnapping victim in Italy this year. Six of the victims were women.—AP.

Dutchman in war crimes trial suffers relapse

Amsterdam, Aug. 29.—Mr Pieter Menten, the wealthy Dutch art collector, was unable to attend today's session of his war crimes trial through illness.

His lawyer said he had suffered a relapse which specialists advised could not be known. The approach of a diabetic coma. Mr Menten, aged 78, has been receiving treatment.

Presiding Judge Johan Schroeder said he had told that Mr Menten's condition was more or less normal today.

Mr Menten, who was in court for two days against the advice of his doctor, when the case resumed last Thursday, is charged with being involved in the massacre of several hundred people in the Polish villages of Podgorodzy and Urich, now part of the Soviet Ukraine, in 1941.—Reuters.

Venice fines for litter

Venice, Aug. 29.—Venice city authorities have introduced fines of up to 200,000 lire (£133) for littering the streets, because of the "impolite behaviour" of some tourists.

Philippines wary of foreign interference

Manila, Aug. 29.—Intervention by foreigners in future Philippine elections is prohibited under a proposed electoral law published here today.

The prohibition covers any foreigner who aids any person, group or organization, directly or indirectly, or contributes or makes any expenditures, in connection with any election campaign or partisan political activity, or takes part in or influences the election in any way. *Azencia France-Press*.

Peking pays late tribute to victim of radicals

Peking, Aug. 29.—China today honoured Chou Jung-hsin, former Education Minister, who died at the hands of radical extremists during last year's power struggle.

Reporting his death to the first time, the *People's Daily* announced he had been posthumously rehabilitated and paid tribute to his resolute struggle against ultra-leftist crimes.

Chou, aged 59, was the first important target of a radical inspired campaign against alleged rightists. Kept prisoner by the leftists, he was put before a daily series of "struggle sessions". With his

arms tied behind his back and bent head forward in a position known as "jet planing", he was subjected to hours of abuse by students, sources here said.

He suffered a brain hemorrhage during one session and died in hospital on April 13. When his death was reported, one chief of protocol, Mr Chu Chuan-bien, denied the story to ambassadors. Mr Chu had not been seen since the "gang of four" radicals, led by Chairman Mao's widow, were ousted last year.

Today's news item said Chou had been mercilessly persecuted to death by followers of the

"gang of four" and it vowed to settle scores for their grave crime.

Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, Deputy Prime Minister and another victim of last year's power struggle, was among more than 1,000 people who attended a memorial meeting for Chou yesterday at a cemetery outside Peking.

Mr Teng was rehabilitated last month after more than a year in political exile and restored to his former posts. A black-bordered photograph of Chou was published in all the Peking newspapers and an accompanying story recounted

his career back to the 1911

Like Mr Teng, he was first purged during Cultural Revolution. After being rehabilitated, he became Education Minister in January, 1975, and set improving academic standards on the agenda. He was also putting scholastic skills before ideology. In late 1976, he was criticized for his role in the campaign to broaden and Mr Teng's chief target.—Reuters.

Syrian change of mind on PLO's role

army newspaper *Berita* said only four people were involved in the accident.

the Japanese Inland Sea have killed 1,900,000 valuable yellow-tails and other fish worth 870m yen (£1.8m).

It is not yet known what causes the "red tide".


The newspaper said 25,000 people were made homeless

Tamils make up 21 per cent of Ceylon's population.—Agence France-Presse.

It was also reported this

He said the Begin Government had buckled under pressure from Gush Emunim

last from four days to a week. Last time he was here, in April, he had talks with President Brezhnev, now on duty in the Crimea.—AP.



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at 2 p.m.

aid, unless otherwise stated.

until 7 p.m.

Clayton.
EH3 6DH.

ksbank,

Michael Thompson,
Worcestershire.

Gerald.
Castle, Gl'n, Co. Limerick.

Motor racing
SILVERSTONE: Formula Three: B. Gabblana (Chevron B 58) 23; 30. Joubert (S. S. South) (March 30.40); 30.51.50. 3. N. Piquet (F. RT 1) 20.21.58. Formula Super V: 1. A. Lyndell (Lola T 328) 1. Form Ford: 1. T. van Royen (Royal 25). Clubmans sport: 1. M. Jack (Mallock) 1.8. Short car. 1. R. W. Megaw (Pur 8). Saloon cart 3. Good (Ford Escort).

SPORT

Racing

Royal Harmony out with washing as Fast Colour runs through

By Michael Seely

One of the season's biggest surprises occurred at Ripon yesterday when Jocelyn Hamlyn's Royal Harmony was an expensive failure at 7-4 on in the Champion Two-Year-old Trophy. Royal Harmony could only finish fourth behind the 8-1 winner, a Fast Colour.

As in Royal Harmony's previous races, Bruce Hobbs and his travelling hand led down in the start to ensure that the colt left the stalls on a level. He jumped off a little over a length behind the others, but spilt his chances by fighting hard for his head. Geoffrey Lewis asked the colt to race in earnest at halfway but there was no response. At the distance, Fast Colour quickened to clear of Ludstone, and running on strongly won by two lengths with Smoke Sluger three lengths away third.

The winner was ridden with all the confidence in the world by the season's leading apprentice, Ham Bleasdale. This was the forty-second success of the season for the 20-year-old jockey from Preston and his sixth at Ripon, one of the best run courses in the country. Yesterday, there was a five mile queue of cars approaching the race, and a near capacity crowd of 12,500 watched some exciting racing. The day's main event, the Ripon Stakes, was won in decisive fashion by Chant Pearl, who gave Jimmy Etherington his twentieth success of the season.

Chant Pearl certainly deserved his victory as his several fine efforts this season have included a meritorious second to Atlanta

Ludstone. The only conclusion to be drawn from yesterday's race is that Royal Harmony failed to give his running. Bruce Hobbs said that he would like time to think things over before deciding on the two-year-old's next objective. He is a highly strung individual who needs things to go right for him in a race. Yesterday, he wanted to go too soon after dwelling at the start. But it would be unwise to write Royal Harmony off, in view of his undoubted ability.

Julian Wilson, one of the joint owners of Tumbledownwind, a stable companion of Royal Harmony, said that as far as he was concerned the Gimcrack winner would still have his final race of the season in the Mill Reef Stakes at Newbury. "The Mill Reef is only 12 days before the Middle Park Stakes," the BBC's racing correspondent said, "and as Tumbledownwind has already had six races, I would like to run him at Newbury rather than subject him to what would inevitably be a hard tussle at Newmarket."

There is always a wonderful atmosphere at Ripon, one of the best run courses in the country. Yesterday, there was a five mile queue of cars approaching the race, and a near capacity crowd of 12,500 watched some exciting racing. The day's main event, the Ripon Stakes, was won in decisive fashion by Chant Pearl, who gave Jimmy Etherington his twentieth success of the season.

Chant Pearl certainly deserved his victory as his several fine efforts this season have included a meritorious second to Atlanta

King of Epsom has a treble chance today

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

The amateurs had their opportunity to try their hand over the derby course and distance yesterday. Today it is the turn of the apprentices. Their race is the Steve Donoghue Apprentice Handicap Stakes, which is named after the jockey who won the Derby six times and was placed three times between 1910 and 1925. Oisin is my idea of the winner this afternoon. He will be ridden by Alan Cross, who is more experienced than the majority in this class.

Oisin has already won the Brighton Challenge Cup this season. It is essential, at this time, that the race is a strong gallop from beginning to end. At Brighton, Turpin led the field to a good pace. When the race eventually came to the boil in the straight, Oisin was one of the colts to lead. He was ridden by Alan Cross, who is more experienced than the majority in this class.

Lester Pigott, now long acclaimed as Donoghue's successor as the king of Epsom, has an excellent chance of delighting his many followers by winning the Steve Donoghue Handicap. Pigott is a very good horse, and he is ridden by a very good jockey, Alan Cross. He is a very good horse, and he is ridden by a very good jockey, Alan Cross.

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Carson moves up to one behind Eddery in championship

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Paintbrush romped away with the first division of the Hedgehog Stakes in the hands of Willie Carson at Newcastle, and Carson moved up to one behind Pat Eddery in their race for the Jockey's championship. But the champion replied by scoring on the last two favourites. The Yellow Girl and Salinity. The Yellow Girl made it a double for Pritchard-Gordon in the Perkins Memorial Cup Handicap Stakes and Salinity won for Denny Smith in the second division of the Hedgehog Stakes. The score now stands: Eddery 122, Carson 119.

Miss Finkle, who had not run since her victory at the Northumberland Plate meeting in June, was ridden by Alan Cross, who is more experienced than the majority in this class. She was ridden by Alan Cross, who is more experienced than the majority in this class. She was ridden by Alan Cross, who is more experienced than the majority in this class.

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John Lowe was instructed to bring the five-year-old, trained by Bill Weir and bred by his Lancashire owner, Mrs. Belle Leggett, to the front earlier than usual, and moved him from the rear about three-quarters of a mile out. He struck the front three furlongs out and moved him from the rear about three-quarters of a mile out. He struck the front three furlongs out and moved him from the rear about three-quarters of a mile out.

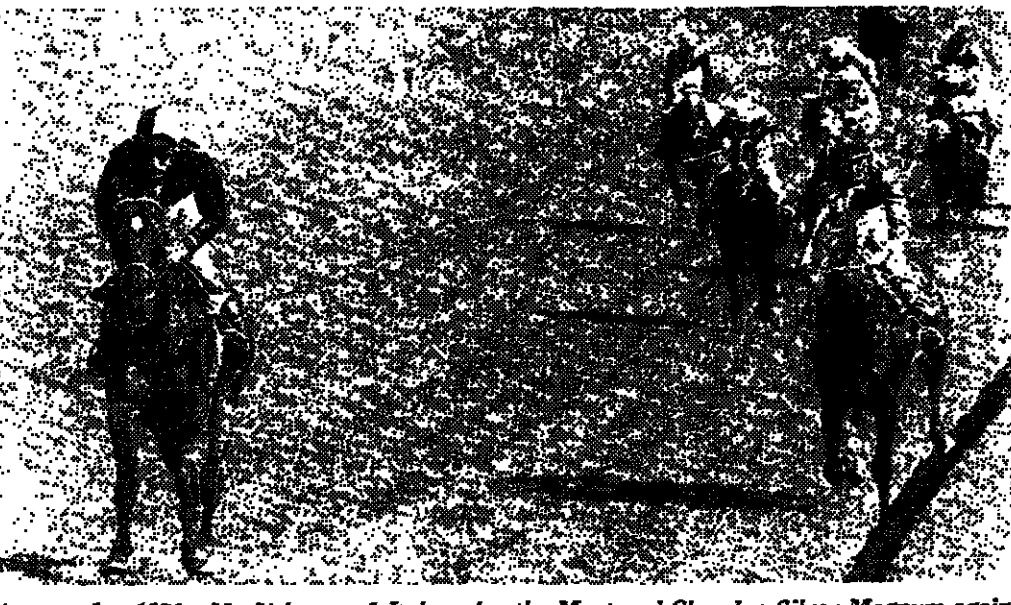
Mrs. Marie Tinkler, mother of Jockeys Colin and Nigel, had her second riding success on the day when she won the Top Rank Ladies Race in runaway fashion on her own four-year-old, a filly, La Bambola, whom she bought for 7,600 guineas at Newmarket last winter, and is trained by her father, John Lowe.

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St. Terramar may represent one of the best yearling bargains of the season. He was going through the sale ring at Goffs for the second time in one day when George Peter-Hardy, who has been buying horses for a long time, bought him at 220 guineas. When St. Terramar, quick smartly to head Prince Ham, closed home in the John F. Wain Memorial Nursery, he made it four wins and four places in his last eight starts worth 4,427, a wonderful record for a yearling.

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A toast for 1971: Mr. Urbano, of Italy, wins the Meot and Chandon Silver Magnan again, this time on Quire Candid (left) from Oriental Rocket.

Epsom programme

[Television (IBA): 2.30, 3.05, 3.55 and 4.10 races]

2.0 CHESSINGTON STAKES (1781: 11m)

2.001240 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.001241 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.001242 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.001243 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.001244 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

2.30 LADIES MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £885: 6f)

2.301245 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.301246 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.301247 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.301248 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.301249 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

3.05 PLAYBOY HANDICAP (£1,601: 11m)

3.051250 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.051251 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.051252 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.051253 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.051254 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

3.35 HEATHCOTE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,245: 6f)

3.351255 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.351256 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.351257 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.351258 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.351259 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

4.10 STEVE DONOGHUE HANDICAP (£1,548: 11m)

4.101260 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.101261 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.101262 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.101263 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.101264 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

4.45 REDHILL MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £825: 7f)

4.451265 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.451266 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.451267 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.451268 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.451269 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

5.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

5.151270 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
5.151271 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
5.151272 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
5.151273 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
5.151274 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

5.45 HARROGATE STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £972: 11m)

5.451275 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
5.451276 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
5.451277 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
5.451278 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
5.451279 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

6.15 MARKET CROSS HANDICAP (£1,098: 1m)

6.151280 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
6.151281 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
6.151282 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
6.151283 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
6.151284 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

7.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

7.151285 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
7.151286 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
7.151287 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
7.151288 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
7.151289 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

8.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

8.151290 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
8.151291 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
8.151292 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
8.151293 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
8.151294 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

9.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

9.151295 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
9.151296 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
9.151297 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
9.151298 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
9.151299 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

10.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

10.151300 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
10.151301 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
10.151302 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
10.151303 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
10.151304 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

11.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

11.151305 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
11.151306 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
11.151307 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
11.151308 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
11.151309 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

12.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

12.151310 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
12.151311 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
12.151312 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
12.151313 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
12.151314 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

13.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

13.151315 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
13.151316 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
13.151317 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
13.151318 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
13.151319 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

14.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

14.151320 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
14.151321 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
14.151322 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
14.151323 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
14.151324 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

15.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

15.151325 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
15.151326 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
15.151327 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
15.151328 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
15.151329 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

Ripon programme

[Television (IBA): 2.30, 3.05, 3.55 and 4.10 races]

2.15 CUREW HANDICAP (1,068: 5f)

2.151330 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.151331 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.151332 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.151333 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.151334 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

2.30 LADIES MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £885: 6f)

2.301335 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.301336 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.301337 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.301338 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.301339 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

3.05 PLAYBOY HANDICAP (£1,601: 11m)

3.051340 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.051341 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.051342 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.051343 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.051344 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

3.35 HEATHCOTE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,245: 6f)

3.351345 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.351346 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.351347 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.351348 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
3.351349 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

4.10 STEVE DONOGHUE HANDICAP (£1,548: 11m)

4.101350 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.101351 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.101352 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.101353 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.101354 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

4.45 REDHILL MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £825: 7f)

4.451355 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.451356 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.451357 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.451358 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
4.451359 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

5.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

5.151360 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
5.151361 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
5.151362 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
5.151363 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
5.151364 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

5.45 HARROGATE STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £972: 11m)

5.451365 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
5.451366 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
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5.451368 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
5.451369 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

6.15 MARKET CROSS HANDICAP (£1,098: 1m)

6.151370 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
6.151371 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
6.151372 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
6.151373 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
6.151374 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

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7.151375 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
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7.151378 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
7.151379 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

8.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

8.151380 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
8.151381 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
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8.151383 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
8.151384 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

9.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

9.151385 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
9.151386 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
9.151387 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
9.151388 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
9.151389 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

10.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

10.151390 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
10.151391 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
10.151392 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
10.151393 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
10.151394 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

11.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

11.151395 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
11.151396 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
11.151397 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
11.151398 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
11.151399 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

12.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

12.151400 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
12.151401 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
12.151402 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
12.151403 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
12.151404 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

13.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

13.151405 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
13.151406 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
13.151407 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
13.151408 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
13.151409 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

14.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

14.151410 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
14.151411 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
14.151412 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
14.151413 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
14.151414 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

15.15 WAKEMAN STAKES (1934: 21m)

15.151415 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
15.151416 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
15.151417 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
15.151418 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
15.151419 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

Warwick programme

[Television (IBA): 2.30, 3.05, 3.55 and 4.10 races]

2.0 LEVY BOARD HANDICAP (3-y-o: £594: 5f)

2.01420 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.01421 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.01422 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.01423 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.01424 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott

2.30 LADIES MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £885: 6f)

2.301425 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.301426 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.301427 County Boy (A. Clapp, 5-9) A. Piggott
2.3014

es up to one
ampionship

Top people's lunching pad



St Albans—Washington's
very lucky
private school

can tell by some of the boys' names—Mondale, Kennedy, Shriver, Mathias—that St Albans is no ordinary school. Vice-presidents and may applaud President Carter's decision to send Amy to a public school in Washington. But the school's own children to a school.

St Albans is a very lucky private school. It is the best boys' school in the country, and can take for advantages other schools would not. Elliot Richardson will drop in to see the school. The school is the distinguished columnist for the *New York Times*, will preside over the debate, senators and Speakers House are happy to live up to the school's class with their.

tempting to see St Albans as an English school. There are similarities, but the school's headmaster, Canon Martin, is a very different person. The school is a very different person. The school is a very different person.

favoured than its English counterparts. There is no prevailing unease over the future of private education, no worry over government pressure, or hostility from the surrounding Washington school system. St Albans grew up with Washington, and is in its own words, a "far and well-favoured school".

For the past 28 years Canon Charles Martin, the headmaster (as the principal is, exceptionally, known at St Albans) has presided over the 500 boys (a junior school and an upper school) as though they were his parish. In an old-fashioned way he has seen his job as educating the soul—academic affairs he left to his staff. It was his task as a Canon of the cathedral, to see that St Albans operated, lived and thought as a Christian school. "We're not here to get our boys into Yale, Harvard or Princeton but into the Kingdom of Heaven", characteristically, he was a prodigious visitor of the sick.

Canon Martin (above) retired this summer—his 36-year-old successor will not find it easy to run St Albans. There are, of course, none of the typical problems facing American education: the academic record is outstanding, motivation is high, parental support obvious, the buildings in good shape, and the curriculum relatively untroubled by the wild lunger of the 1960s towards unstructured education.

The difficulties are more subtle. Considerable pressure can be put on the school by prestigious old boys to get their children accepted; and declining delicately veiled bribes is tricky.

The school knows it is a community of the elite, and a certain intellectual arrogance makes the life of the school a hard virtue to inculcate. The danger is that the school will seek out the black sheep, overlooking them "because they are interesting", and devoting too much of its time to the unmotivated because of the challenge they offer.

On the whole a good deal can be assumed about parental backgrounds and attitudes. Though nowadays almost a quarter of the boys come from single parent homes the school has very few blacks, and would like more: it would also like boys from a broader segment of society. Significantly nobody could remember a boy from a military family whose father was lower than a major.

In common with most schools, St Albans has found a change in pupil attitudes over the past 10 years. There is now less criticism of values, less challenge to accepted social attitudes. There is, as the deputy headmaster called it, "a little more half-baked liberalism left over". The school wel-

comes the village atheist, encourages the cultural rebel in the pursuit of his ideas. But nowadays, the talk is all of universities, higher degrees and careers, a far cry from the angry 1960s.

Washington society is proud of St Albans. After all, the school had the highest percentage of national merit scholars of any in the United States this year, there are more boys going on to Harvard than to any other single university, and at a time when the city school system is suffering from falling standards and a crisis of confidence St Albans can still insist on Latin, foreign language, history, creative writing and literature, subjects out of fashion elsewhere.

Private schools all over the United States are currently enjoying a boom. St Albans, a leader of the National Association of Independent Schools, sees itself as providing standards of excellence, and competition with the state, a definition which British public schools would also endorse.

But Canon Martin had no doubts that for the good of the 40 million pupils in America's publicly supported schools, President Carter's decision to send Amy to a public (ie state) school was correct.

Michael Binyon

The hidden influence on court sentences

If you sit in the public gallery of a criminal court, you will hear all the information the judge receives with the exception of the social inquiry report which is normally prepared by a social worker from the Probation and After-Care Service.

These reports consist of a mix of fact, hearsay and professional opinion, and often conclude with advice to the judge regarding sentence. Directives from the Home Office have encouraged probation officers to make such recommendations and judges are expected to take notice of them. Most judges I have spoken to, at home and abroad, have said that these reports are useful and have an effect on sentencing.

Many sentences are, of course, more or less inevitable because of the nature of either the offence or the previous convictions of the offender. It is unlikely that reports have any influence in these cases other than, say, affecting the length of a prison sentence or the amount of a fine. There is, however, a middle range of offences and offenders where options are wide open for the court and sentences may vary considerably and it is in this range that social inquiry reports are likely to be most influential.

As reports often contain personal and confidential details it is right that they are not normally read out in open court, but because of this lack of exposure it is doubly important that the system is kept under close scrutiny.

There are standardized forms for reports in use in the United States but in Britain almost anything goes. This means that if a judge is hearing a case involving a number of defendants, all the evidence will be presented in a standard and uniform way until he receives the reports. He may then have reports of differing lengths and varying coverage of items and differential use of speculation: how is he then to deal with each defendant on an equal

basis? The most literary and coherent report may have a greater influence on him than the others but, whilst it might make good reading, it may not be the most accurate or reliable report.

Research has indicated that one officer's interpretation of a case and his subsequent advice to court may not be replicated by another and that the number and types of recommendations made to court are subject to such variables as the officer's experience and his position in the hierarchy. If you are a defendant, your fate depends on the luck of the draw of probation officer as well as of your judge.

The bulk of people on probation or supervision are there because the social worker selected them by recommending that the court placed them in his care. Nobody knows why the other people from similar backgrounds who have committed similar offences were not recommended for such a disposal.

Although the use of social inquiry reports is fairly common throughout the western world a considerable variation in stance exists between the various writers of reports. In the United States, some federal probation officers are moderating court decisions by feeding back in their recommendations the average sentence for the type of offence under consideration, regardless of the personality variables of the offender; some state probation officers are seen by the defence to be so much on the side of the prosecution that the legal aid societies employ their own social workers to submit a report which is biased for the defence so the judge has two conflicting reports to read. In the Netherlands, the probation services report on behalf of the offender. In Britain, the probation officer is, quite realistically, expected to be impartial. In practice, he tends to recommend a sentence that is more lenient than the one he expects the court to have in

It is particularly difficult for a probation officer to be free of bias when reporting on his own cases. If, for example, a probation officer commits a further offence, it could be seen as an indicator of the probation officer's inability to select or to supervise appropriately. He may, therefore, find it hard to resist justifying himself to the court in his report—perhaps at the probation officer's expense. Again, those who are difficult to supervise can, after an infringement, be removed from his caseload by the court if he says in his report that in order to benefit they need a more intense supervision than he is able to give. When the court duly sentences the offender to a custodial period, the needs met and the therapeutic effect are usually more evident in the life of the social worker and his department than that of the offender.

Since the Streetfield Committee reported in 1961, laying respectable foundations for the preparation and use of social inquiry reports, provision has mushroomed but has not been accompanied by specialized training or any noticeable improvement in quality. The practice is, at present, perhaps neither as useful nor as innocuous as that committee anticipated. In a development area such as this, 16 years is a long time to go without review. If reports to court are to be anything more than an expression of humanitarian concern, careful thought needs to be given to their content and use. Perhaps the authorities are afraid to take a close look because they expect to find that, to do the job properly, the Probation and After-Care Service would need more resources. The way the failure rate for probation has increased in step with the provision of social inquiry reports suggests that even for present levels of practice, their resources are inadequate.

F. G. Perry

The author, a former probation officer, is now Social Work Education Adviser at the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work.



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of the atmosphere of violence which surrounds so many of its activities.

The continuing growth of support for the National Front among the young would be a dangerous development in British politics. When Mr Tyndall talks of his desire to attract young people, to develop physical fitness through athletic clubs and sporting centres, and to breed a tougher breed of Britons, he is talking in exactly the same terms as Hitler was in Germany in the 1930s.

John Tyndall insists that the National Front is not a movement of violent thugs based on racial hatred but a respectable political party, set on fighting elections and putting across its policies in the same way as the Labour and Conservative parties. If the National Front is to establish itself as a public mind as serious political party, rather than a movement for certain kind of racial and cultural purity, it will have to be seen to change its behaviour and its appeal. Mr Tyndall says that if the media allow the National Front to state its policies, it will stop marching in provocative areas and chanting abusive slogans. The Times has kept its side of the bargain. It will be interesting to see whether Mr Tyndall can keep his.

muist government has strongly
 arrisoned the southerly Sprat-
 y Islands also claimed by China
 and made, last March, the sub-
 ject of a repeated claim from
 ing.
 What the Chinese know very
 well is that the revolutions in
 these countries, like their own
 modern revolution, are primarily
 nationalist, much less inter-
 nationalist and communist. They
 are all wanting to modernize
 themselves. That all of them
 have imported some kind of
 Marxist ideas does not make
 them any more brothers than
 they have been in the past. In
 Vietnam's case, as in China's,
 these ideas have been deeply
 modified and influenced by the
 onfucian political traditions
 common to both countries for
 most of two thousand years. To
 Laos and Cambodia, however,
 Marxism is a thoroughly alien
 creed; neither country is fitted
 to operate such a system. They
 belong to wholly different
 cultures. It is tragedy, that
 adverse circumstances have swept
 these Theravada Buddhist coun-
 tries, so much akin to Thailand
 and Burma, into revolutionary
 modes. They are poles apart
 from China. The rest of South-
 east Asia thus looks at Indochina
 with puzzlement and apprehension,
 hoping that their communist
 neighbours will acknowledge the
 nationalism that runs throughout
 the region, whatever their pro-
 claimed political systems.

with different objectives and organization. Such National Service would be available primarily to young people and its objectives would be twofold. In the first place to ensure that no one under the age of 18 need be employed and in the second place to prepare such young people to have wide experience in the working society in which they live.

I would suggest a three-year term for such National Service and devoting a year to industry and business, a year in agriculture and forest products and a final year "natural" productivity and a third year in social services such as local government and the police. Such "National Cadets" would be paid a dignified living wage by the government at the level of about £100 a year and £100 per annum for a year and about £2,000 per annum which is the equivalent of about one week of our GNP. By making the cost totally a government responsibility it thus removes the economic reluctance of those who would oppose it. To set against this would be both the existing unemployment costs and the value of services rendered under such a scheme.

I do not suggest an apprenticeship to any special branch of working life but rather an apprenticeship to working society at large and sufficient flexibility in the system that each individual might satisfy his inner vocational sense and aspirations.

The benefits to this country would be immense in terms of raising the intelligence, responsibility, and loyalty of our young people since such cannot be created under the conditions of formal education but must rub off as horse sense under practical working conditions. If our young men have experience in the working and social facts of life in such diverse sectors as industry, agriculture and the police we shall soon find the crime rate dropping and the young turning to positive and creative attitude to life.

ALL the nations of the world are in a mess because they have allowed economic mechanics to be the dominant imperative and with man being being selected from the system as expendable. Just for a year or for a limited period, we must afford to indulge in a policy in which people come first . . . Human Capitalism."

If we fail to take this opportunity to give a new lead to world society this year, years of blood!

Yours sincerely,
DAVID FOSTER,
14 White House,
100 Randolph Road,
London, E.C.4.
1949.

23.

From Dr E. S. Nicholson
 Aug. In The Times Diary of August
 1923, it is stated "The biography of
 Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchin-
 leck whose life has been claimed in the past
 to have been that he did not receive the
 full share of credit for winning the
 first battle of el-Alamein is to be
 published next month. . . ."
 It may well be that this claim
 has been made on behalf of Sir
 Claude Auchinleck by others in
 the Army to use by the suggestion that
 Sir Claude has made this claim
 in himself chapter and verse are
 required.
 There will be others better
 qualified than I to refute the state-
 ment as someone who knew Sir
 Claude during the six years or so
 that he made his home in this East
 Anglian town, before moving to
 Marrakech, I can think of no sug-
 gestion relating to the character of
 this eminent soldier more mislead-
 ing or unjust.
 Yours sincerely,
 E. S. NICHOLSON,
 Geldenston,
 Beccles,
 Suffolk.
 August 23

From Mr T. M. Goble
 Sir, With reference to your leading
 article and correspondence in your
 columns concerning climatic change,
 the principal factor controlling the
 weather in this country, and indeed
 the large part of the northern
 hemisphere, is the movement of air
 in the troposphere. Now since this
 has only recently become significant
 in meteorological studies, and
 investigation is in its infancy, it is
 not too early to prove whether or
 not we are undergoing climatic
 change.
 Yours faithfully,
 T. M. GOBLE.
 12 Mitchell Way,
 South Woodham Ferrers,
 Chelmsford,
 Essex.
 August 23.

from Mr Geoffrey Peake
 er. If, as has been suggested, some
 marches and demonstrations are
 planned on the grounds that they
 are provocative and lead to violence,
 how long do we have to wait before
 football matches become a thing of
 the past?
 hours, etc.
GEORFFREY PEAKE,
 cavitate.
 inabourne,
 then,
 rnsdale.
 even.

From Mr Anthony Gray

Sir, Lord Chalfont's timely reminder (article, August 22) of the delicate balance between freedom and order is surely to be welcomed.

Whereas the state's distillation on political philosophy are impeccable the same cannot surely be said for the logic, which goes like this:

(1) The rule of law is every day being openly challenged by a growing number of tyrannical minorities;

(2) The duty of government is to secure the interests of the majority of the people;

(3) Our rulers should act now to defend against growing tyranny of these minorities by resolute enforcement of the law;

(4) Only in this way will the conditions conducive to revolution in our society be stemmed.

This is indeed a strange conclusion. The logic makes as much sense as the conclusion. It is a logical starting point that a comprehensive study of revolutions reveals that "the factors which create conditions for drastic and permanent social change are the political leadership crisis in the polity and disenchantment with traditional values". For if these are the causes of revolution and not the symptoms, then the priority action is to deal with the causes and not the symptoms in times of disorder.

From Mr Adam Ferguson.

Sir, Mr Francis Fyrm's article (August 23) demonstrated most ably and admirably why Scotland cannot become part of a quasi-federal United Kingdom, which would remain part of a unitary one. It is this central issue which brought the last Devolution Bill down about Mr Foot's neck, and which will ensure that if the Union should meet more success by the device of a guillotine-of-confidence, no settlement along the lines proposed by the Government can possibly ensue.

The proposed Bill will clearly force upon Scotland only part of the inevitable eventual package. The less palatable part would be to the Scots the loss of the *quasi* *quo* which must strip Scotland's MPs of the powers and privileges (as well as seats), and Scotland of necessary advantages, which they have spent nearly a century and a half in building up. Here is the heart of the affair which the Government and the Assembly's supporters have not so much ignored as studiously suppressed, whether out of fear or of avarice. I am sure we cannot think. The certain constitutional consequences of the Bill (or, put another way, its built-in lack of durability) are what will destroy the

A second is that to the already-mentioned constitutional deficiencies of the Bill will be added not merely the short-comings of the new handle laws and arrangements which proper parliamentary digestion has been curtailed by the guillotine, but the fearsome vagueness of the financial proposals with which the Government has been obliged to have been bought—and which your own leader of July 27 hoped that any future Assembly would question vigorously (you really must read the other speech).

It is noteworthy that these minefields for the future are being sown today in the name of greater simplicity and workability.

A third concerns the origins of the revised Bill. Let no one suppose that the Bill is the result of earnest or fruitful talks among a wider body of the British people than the small bands anxious to maintain their present political positions. These Scottish (notably through industrial and commercial) but nevertheless those opinions on derolution were sought but entirely spurned last time round have not been considered again; but their views, despite Mr Fyrm's written disclaimer, have substantially hardened against it.

From Lady Wootton of Abinger
Sir, The word "reflation", together with its derivatives, seems now to be well established in the English language. It has been mentioned more than once in your front page headlines and is today (August 26) thus featured in your summary of the proceedings of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research.

Would some competent authority please provide a definition of this word's current meaning? Any puzzled reader who consults the Oxford English Dictionary's definition with regard to "deflation" will be startled to find it defined as "inflation of currency after deflation to restore the system to its previous condition". That made sense in 1932 when the word is said to have first been introduced; and it makes sense etymologically.

But where is the preceding "deflation" which is now to be reversed and what is the previous level to which new inflation is to restore our currency? Are we in fact being coddled, in the midst of loud cries about the urgency of conquering inflation, into new deliberately inflationary policy?

To judge from the concrete proposals usually included in "reflationary packages", these involve reductions in taxation and relaxation of restraints on public spending. There is possible repayment of some of the IMF loan—but with no hint as to how all this is to be paid for.

Or is the popularity of reflation a tacit acknowledgement that unemployment is worse, even than moderate inflation, and that, at least in the short run, the policies that are effective in fighting the former are unlikely to be of use against the latter. If so, why not say so and let us have a cure for inflation must for the time being take second place and drop the cant about "reflation" as a cure-all?

Linguistic innovations will not enable the great British public to entertain the least hint of a cure for unemployment to be encouraged to think that they will.

Yours, etc.
WOOTTON OF ABINGER,
House of Lords,
August 26.

From the Reverend J. F. Wedmore
Sir, The article on August 22, with its undercurrent of dissatisfaction and resentment, does scant justice to the situation. These further facts are relevant:

1. Besides the standard income of £2,400 per annum, an incumbent receives a house with a garden and a garage, and for these the diocese has to pay any rent, rates, insurance or repairs. These are paid for him by the Church Commissioners, and the national addition to his income is not liable for income tax.

ing and cleaning the whole of the
village and of maintaining the
garden in good condition. If this is
done, this also is a tax-free emolu-
ment.

3 His pension is non-contributory.
4 If he believes that he has a
divine vocation to his work, his
conviction gives him a sense of pur-
pose and of usefulness to the com-
munity which is worth more than
any amount of worldly money.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN WEDMORE,
74 Kingdown Parade,
Bristol 8.
August 22.

From Mr G. L. Whiteside
Sir, The members of the Association of Magisterial Officers are not Magistrates' Clerks but assistants to Magistrates' Clerks. Almost all Magistrates' Clerks are members of the Justices' Clerks' Society. It is, however, quite true that there are many members of the Association of Magisterial Officers who act regularly as Clerks in Magistrates' Courts and they would be very well placed, therefore, to express a view about the standards of lawyers' clerks in observations on the view attributed to them in your report on August 19 about the Association's evidence to the Royal Commission on Legal Services is not the only view. The Justices' Clerks' Society, in its observations to the Royal Commission, states its belief that the standard of the legal profession, in general, is already high, probably as high as anywhere in the world.

One recent development in many Magistrates' Courts is the introduction of duty solicitor schemes which appear to be working well in the interests of otherwise unrepresented defendants and the Courts themselves. The operation of these schemes depends heavily on the support of solicitors and barristers who practise in the Magistrates' Courts and exemplifies the high standards and public-spiritedness of a majority of those practitioners.

Yours faithfully,
G. L. WHITESIDE,
Frickley, Harrogate,
4 Chertsey Road,
Bovingdon,
Buckinghamshire.
August 19.

1. Why can't we have statistics on
 matches in first class cricket side by
 side with the batting and bowling
 averages? The credit for the fall
 of a wicket goes—and very rightly
 so—to the bowler when a batsman
 is out for a catch but I should think
 that the fielder's feat, which is often
 brilliant and spectacular, deserves
 to be more widely known. More-
 over, it would be interesting to
 speculate who would end up as "the
 cause" of the season.
 Yours faithfully,
 AHMED ALI,
 10, N. Road,
 Melham,
 Bradfordsex.
 August 26.

From Mr A. C. A. Wright

Sir,—It is gratifying that Sir Douglas Dods-Parker should, in his report on the subject of the weight of his authority (a) to the opinion that the British Foreign Office have a special responsibility for the errors of the Ogaden frontier, (b) the complete impotence of the United Kingdom in the face of the obligation by the British Government to put matters to rights once hostilities have ceased.

The Somalis may be, as he says, "a remarkable and as attractive people," but unfortunately their social economy is still tied—like that of another very attractive desert people, the Touareg of the Sahara—to a grazing system, which is not only ill-suited to the semi-arid conditions, but in the long run extends the areas of totally sterile desert. As ecologists have been pointing out for the last half century, most deserts are man-made.

The progressive extension of the

ions (a) of the northern shore grazing from Zella to Alula, (b) of the escarpment vegetation from Boramo to Cape Guardafui, (c) of the great valley of the Nogal from Hargeisa to Eil, (d) of the low plateau of the Haud extending to the valley of the Webbe Shebelli.

It was the early clash with Amharic interests in the Ogaden area, which led the Marrehan, Aulihan and other tribes to move

From Mr. J. M. C. O'Connell (The Times),
1815 with the authority of the managing editor of The Observer, I should not think of replying to his unconstructive sophistries. But he did; and so I must beg a little more of your patience.

He agrees with me that journalists to regulate journalists' professional conduct; but appears to hold that the Press Council, both as it is now constituted and as it would be if the proposed amendments were accepted, is not a suitable body either. Does he (30 years after the first Royal Commission on the unwieldy industry) believe that a body is needed to perform this function, and if so, what should be the editing editor of The Observer agree with him?

Or does he have a brilliant solution of his own to this intractable problem? If so, why did he not tell the Royal Commission about it?

from Mr Oliver Stutchbury
Sir, It is appropriate that Mr Patrick Jenkin's letter in reply to my article (arguing against his proposal for a new institution to look after the interests of the family) should appear in the same issue.

Both these controversialists suffer from the delusion that to augment our already obese decision-making machinery in London would have any effect at all on what is likely to happen, except to increase the share of the national wealth already absorbed by the White Industries. These decisions would not make any difference to the present system, already so big as to be unmanageable.

should be wound up. The Treasury, for example, should be dismantled. Central government spending and decision-taking on health, education and the personal social services should be devolved to the local authorities; foreign affairs and defence should be decided in Brussels; and the government should stop fiddling about with industry and the economy where its record under successive governments has been pitiable.

Mr. Jenkin is mistaken in assuming that I have not noticed that the

further south again into the scrubby area of Kenya, north of the Lorian swamp, which they have since effectively turned into desert also. This was followed by the Somali takeover of the Kenya highlands in the nineteenth century, had not the British intervened by the building of the Uganda Railway.

The Somalis are now appealing for Arab and European aid to consolidate a Greater Somalia, but the pressure of desert grazing will continue to disturb political relations in East Africa, unless financial aid ensures that efficient ecological management is applied throughout all the grazing areas. This will require three factors: (a) That all gendarmier officers used for the administration of the grazing areas are trained not only in the use of weapons, but in the objectives and methods of ecology. (b) That the study of this ecology is established (preferably in the Ogaden area) as an international Institute for the study of desert botany and ecology, maintaining relations with similar work in the Sudan, Arabia and Arizona. (c) That some capital is invested to create abattoirs at appropriate points and for the storage of camel, goat and sheep meat to neighbouring parts of the Islamic world, such as Egypt and the Persian Gulf states. Yours, etc.

For the record, I did not on August 15 (and do not now) write as a member of a Royal Commission, but as a justly angry member of a profession which has been so badly served by Fleet Street journalists and by journalists' unions. Secondly, the Commission's recommendations for the Press Council went a bit further (as Mr Obank would discover if he read the report in full) than raising the number of lay members to equality with the professional members.

Furthermore, the retirement of Lord Shawcross, the council's chairman, within the next year and of Mr Noel Paul, its Director, within the next three years, and the recent appointment to the council's staff of this well-respected defender of journalists' rights, Mr Ken Morgan, will surely change the character of the council greatly. Whether the council will then produce judgments more to Mr Obank's taste than the present council is quite another question.

Yours faithfully,
JANIS RICHARDSON.
7 Oakcroft Road, SE1.
August 24.

A rather larger family than most. But everyone, not just the family, has lost out in the huge growth of the textile industry we have so recently experienced. Neither he nor Professor Klein must be allowed to add to it. It is the escalating expense of too much government which is the problem and they seem not to appreciate it.

What is needed now to alleviate the disease which Professor Klein so aptly diagnoses is a resolute attempt to split our central government up into manageable units, as the United States and Welsh Nationalists have understood. This will not be achieved by inflating its already swollen centre.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT STUTCHBURY,
The Mansion,
Shingle Street,
near Woodbridge.

From Miss Katharine M. R. Kenyon
 Sir. The never-to-be-forgotten thrill
 of the Jubilee was the revelation of
 the nation's deep affection and
 respect for the Queen. Do not let
 us smother this memory by imposing an
 official annual rejoicing.

In our long history, cities,
 villages and families can easily find
 their own local opportunities for a
 communal rejoicing.

Yours faithfully,
 KATHARINE M. R. KENYON,
 1 The Drove,
 Twyford, Winchester.

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 22. Dealings End, Sept 2. § Contango Day, Sept 5. Settlement Day, Sept 13.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

[illegible]

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Beginning of the end of the European snake? Page 16

Brussels protests over lack of consultation on Swedish devaluation from joint 'snake'

Michael Hornsby
Aug 29
Tensions taken in Frankfurt allowing Sweden to leave the joint Euro-zone float were the cause of a protest from today.
The European Central Bank voiced its dismay at the move, which it said was a "deteriorating foreign exchange situation."
The bank's governors and ministers of the seven countries agreed in a meeting in Brussels to observe agreed procedures.
The "snake" maintains the values of member currencies within a narrow fluctuation band so that they move in near-unison with respect to the money of other countries. At one time both Britain and France were parties to the "snake" but withdrew because their currencies could not observe the disciplines required.
Roger Chateau, director of the French Treasury, said the devaluation was part of a draconian effort to revive the nation's industry, suffering from the worst recession since the 1930s.
Mr Thorbjorn Falldin, the Prime Minister, told a press conference the devaluation was essential because the nation was losing ground in key export markets and many Swedish products were uncompetitive.
He said an earlier devaluation of 6 per cent last spring against the Deutschmark had achieved the desired effect of curbing

Foreign cars take nearly 50 pc of UK market

By Edward Townsend
Almost 56,000 foreign built cars, worth £119m, arrived at the United Kingdom ports in July, a rise of 40 per cent on the same month of last year and the notable increase in the numbers of models being shipped from abroad shows that Britain's car market is becoming more open to imports.
Total car sales in Britain this year are expected to rise by only 2 per cent on 1976 and the notable increase in the numbers of models being shipped from abroad shows that Britain's car market is becoming more open to imports.
A general price freeze is to be implemented on October 31 and will be followed by intense price surveillance, the Prime Minister said.
Government sources expressed the hope that Swedish trade unions allied with the opposition Social Democratic Party would accept wage freezes for the next two years.
Inflation is likely to exceed 15 per cent before the year's end at the same time as Swedish industry is suffering from the worst slump for 40 years.
Special steels and paper and pulp sectors are in serious trouble. The key iron ore industry has seen worldwide sales fall dramatically and shipbuilding has almost collapsed.
The Volvo Group, Sweden's largest enterprise, yesterday announced sharply reduced profits.
Sweden is also suffering from the effects of Europe's highest labour costs, average 25 kronor (about £3.35) hourly, as well as top-heavy and often timorous management in many major companies.
"Snake" in danger, page 16

Carter aides dispute Javits fears of global depression by 1979/80

From Our US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Aug 29
Sharply differing views on the international economic outlook were aired today at a special meeting of the Senate Banking Committee. Top Administration officials voiced cautious optimism, but Senator Jacob Javits gave warning of a real danger of global depression as early as 1979-80.
The senator, who recently represented the United States at the Paris North-South Conference, stressed that international business confidence was in danger of collapse and that urgent action was necessary to avert a situation potentially as disastrous as the 1930s depression.
He said total claims for a confidence of developments was threatening the world's economy, because of the generally high rates of inflation and unemployment, and the huge surpluses of the oil-producing countries which were tending to depress global output.
Economic stability was increasingly being threatened, he said, by the rising borrowing levels of developing countries, whose creditworthiness was declining.
In sharp contrast, however, Mr Anthony Solomon, Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, told the committee: "There is evidence that the international monetary system is presently in danger either from general over-borrowing by uncreditworthy countries or general over-extension of the banking system."
Mr Solomon and Mr Richard Cooper, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, stated that congressional approval of American participation in the "Witteveen" special credit facility within the International Monetary Fund would be an important step towards strengthening the monetary system.
This view was shared by Mr Henry Wallich, the Federal Reserve system governor in charge of international affairs, who called for a greater dissemination of information about foreign countries by the IMF and the World Bank to commercial banks lending funds abroad.
Governor Wallich gave the committee a set of new figures on the extent of international debt. He said total claims for a confidence of developments was threatening the world's economy, because of the generally high rates of inflation and unemployment, and the huge surpluses of the oil-producing countries which were tending to depress global output.
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Brookings: a quest for academics and aid

Dr Bruce MacLaury looks younger than his 46 years, but he may age quite quickly as he strives to deal with the complicated and controversial problems of running one of America's most influential and respected academic organizations, the Brookings Institution.
Dr MacLaury became president of Brookings in February after a career with the United States Treasury and the Federal Reserve system, and is now starting to lay plans for the future of Brookings. He must strive to recruit new staff, increase the range of studies and ensure that Brookings continues to get adequate finance.
His task has been made no easier by the election of President Carter and recruitment to the Administration of some of the institution's top scholars, such as Dr Charles Schultz, the chairman of the council of economic advisers.
In an interview Dr MacLaury said he intended to recruit people to strengthen, for example, the institution's work on government, economics, international and monetarist economics.
He is aware of the often-made charge that Brookings is too close to the Democratic Party, but he asserts that a fair number of its scholars are Republicans. His aim clearly appears to be to find excellent scholars, irrespective of their political affiliations.
The pay he can offer is attractive, especially to academics who enjoy the prospect of living in Washington, working closely with the government and who need not be bothered by students and lecturing. The 55 or so Brookings scholars are paid on a par with scales existing at top American universities, and about \$20,000 (\$11,500) a year for junior fellows to over double that for the most senior members.
To run this operation Dr MacLaury must find about \$5.5m a year. A certain amount comes from special endowments, and about \$1m in revenues is generated annually from the publication of Brookings studies and books.
To find extra money, however, Brookings is having to do more special contract work for government departments and agencies, and there is danger that the institution may lose its impartiality by coming to depend too much on the government.
Brookings must also raise more of its cash from private companies, and this is difficult, not just because of its independence but because there are a growing number of other research groups competing for these funds.
The fact is that Brookings will have to prosper as long as it maintains its present level of academic excellence and continues to provide the first-rate constructive criticism of government that it does. This is Dr MacLaury's biggest challenge, and he seems experienced and clever enough to meet it.
Brookings plays an important and unique role. The creation of such an institution in Britain, run by a man as well qualified as Dr MacLaury, and staffed by men of experience and knowledge, could be a great help to the British government and its people.
Dr MacLaury notes that Brookings "has been concerned not to be seen as a partisan organization" and this might be the biggest of all problems if it came to funding a British institution of this type.
Brookings itself has some difficulties on this front, and this is a country where private foundations willing to donate funds without seeking some kind of editorial control are both richer and more numerous than they are in Britain.

Markets settle down to new rates

Financial Staff
An exchange market yesterday to the Swedish krona, leaving the "snake" red. Some dealers felt the decision would make little difference but on the durability of the floor, which has had a considerable buffer over the past few years—the latest developments served to confirm existing positions.
In the foreign exchange market, trading on the London market was closed yesterday, and the Danish and Swedish currencies were until new official inter-points were announced.
Usually informed sources quoted by AP-Dow Jones in Brussels said Sweden's central bank bought nearly \$240m yesterday, recovering almost a quarter of the reserves it lost previously in attempts to hold the krona in the "snake".
The Belgian central bank is understood to have sold \$21m to support its franc which came under some pressure in the middle of the week against the dollar and other currencies.
In Amsterdam the Dutch National Bank bought \$23m to stabilize its currency in the "snake".
In Helsinki the Finnish government decided to postpone any decision on possible re-valuation of the markka, at least until today.
In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at around its highest level of the day at 2.3270/80 against the Deutsche mark, as operators unwound speculative positions after the Scandinavian devaluations. It also moved up sharply against the Swiss franc.

Redundancy threat at Govan yard

By Peter Hill
Workers at Govan Shipbuilders on the Upper Clyde face redundancy at the end of next month unless the company can find further work by the middle of September.
There had been fears that the company would issue the statutory notices soon after the yard returned from the summer holiday earlier this month, but after further assessment of the company's forward workload it now appears that the threat of notices to several hundred workers has been put off for at least a month.
But Govan, like other yards, is faced with a shortening order book which must lead to some cutbacks in the industry's labour force unless it can get further work. For Govan the main hope is the £130m 26-ship programme which will be agreed by the end of the month for more than eight months. Those close to the talks are hopeful of agreement early next month.
Govan is also optimistic that it will be able to pick up orders for its Cardiff class 26,000-ton deadweight bulk carrier from customers in the Philippines, where at least five or six of these ships have been ordered for negotiation for some time.
The yard's management will be strongly backed by shop stewards at Govan, who are expected shortly to lodge a pay claim with the management for huge across-the-board pay increases.

ASTMS sees demise of 'elitist' unions

By Paul Routledge
Mr Clive Jenkins's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs is predicting "no future" for independent trade unions following the defection of top leaders and organized groups from the Association of Professional Scientists and Technologists.
In a recruiting leaflet being distributed throughout the chemical industry, ASTMS claims that two prominent members of the APST governing board have quit to join its ranks. Eight bargaining groups have also signed over.
Mr Roger Lyons, national officer (chemicals) of the ASTMS, said yesterday: "Tiny, elitist bodies have no future since professional and managerial staff want expertise and resources at their disposal. Top APST officials are joining us because they recognize that senior staff can enjoy full autonomy with maximum bargaining strength within ASTMS."
Already this year over 800 APST members have transferred to our union, in addition to many others leaving staff associations as other amateur organizations."
Dr Maurice Gillibrand, executive secretary of the professional scientists' union, said yesterday: "The ASTMS is a statement of the Times: 'It is unfortunate that ASTMS choose to circulate statements about us without proper regard to their accuracy.'"

German lesson for EEF on industrial democracy

By Our Labour Editor
Employing employers who studied the German system of worker-management co-determination have concluded that the majority Bullock report is a "sadly theoretical, academic and inadequate analysis" of industrial democracy.
In a report published today and widely circulated within the industry and among opinion formers, the 23-man Engineering Employers' Federation team say they were impressed by the smooth running of much that in Britain is characterized by disharmony and confusion.
Turning to German plants, the EEF team found that trade unionists and employers alike were "astounded" that majority Bullock proposed that Britain should move further at once than Germany has in 50 years. Both sides of industry felt that co-determination had to advance slowly and that rushing would be fatal.
They had the impression that the British trade unionists wanted nothing to do with "industrial democracy" if it implied acceptance of capitalism, and how could co-determination work if one side did not believe in the basic structure?
"We did not find that co-determination had adversely affected investment, profitability or the development of the enterprise."
But the unions challenge neither the making of profits nor the market economy and private ownership.
Managements thought that some of the recent big redundancy programmes in Germany could not have been so peacefully achieved without co-determination.
"They understand British management's fear about the early disclosure of information but they point out that although it took a long time to become used to sharing secrets and indeed, general information, management grew quickly and their initial fears proved groundless."
"We concluded that German co-determination is successful, but that it depends heavily upon there being a limited number of strong, reliable and responsible unions; legally binding agreements; labour court redress, and the works council system."

Upward trend in farmland prices continues

By Hugh Clayton
Latest surveys of farmland prices in England and Wales show a continuing upswing in which the most influential buyers are established farmers enlarging their holdings.
The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said that the average for the second quarter of this year was £1,358 a hectare compared with £1,294 a hectare compared with £1,959 a year before. The ministry's figure for vacant possession in the second quarter of 1977 was £1,476 a hectare.
"Any decrease in values is extremely unlikely," Farmland Market said.
The compilers rejected the common view among farmers that foreign buyers were influential in the British land market.

Economist's doubts PSBR

Id Blake
The Economist's target for the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR) is set at a firm target of 2.1 per cent, even on the most optimistic set of assumptions, warn Phillips & Drew, stockbrokers, in the latest edition of the firm's Economic Forecasts.
Those assumptions moreover, require that the Government will eliminate the potential current account surplus, necessitating a rolling-over of our overseas debt, and that the rise in domestic costs is held in line with those of our overseas competitors.
If the second objective cannot be met, then the 1 per cent increment to the long-term growth rate will only be achieved by depreciating sterling fully in line with the excess increase in our costs over those of foreign competition.
This kind of growth rate—3½ per cent per annum—would offer the possibility of reducing unemployment below 1 million within the next five years. But other policies would have less impact on growth and employment.
On the basis of a continuation of the historic cost differential between Britain and other industrial nations, Phillips & Drew argue that a policy of holding the depreciation of sterling away from the current account surplus would enable a 2½ per cent growth rate to be sustained through to 1985—though making little impression on unemployment.
Any attempt to stabilize the exchange rate, while costs continue to rise at 12 per cent per annum faster than those of our competitors would reduce the growth rate from 1978-85 to only 1½ per cent per annum and lead to higher unemployment.
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N Sea oil will add only 1 pc to growth, brokers estimate

By Our Financial Staff
North Sea oil will add no more than 1 per cent per annum to Britain's long-term growth rate of 2½ per cent, even on the most optimistic set of assumptions, warn Phillips & Drew, stockbrokers, in the latest edition of the firm's Economic Forecasts.
Those assumptions moreover, require that the Government will eliminate the potential current account surplus, necessitating a rolling-over of our overseas debt, and that the rise in domestic costs is held in line with those of our overseas competitors.
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Normal working at Longbridge after strike snub

Normal working was reported yesterday at the Longbridge plant of the Birmingham plant of the Leyland group in the wake of Friday's rebuff by moderates of a shop stewards' call for an all-out strike to support a 47 per cent pay rise.
"There are no problems," a Longbridge spokesman said. "It is a normal working at Longbridge today." An early encouraging sign was the absence of pickets at the works gates, a first since the 11-day strike.
While Longbridge was trouble-free the two-month strike by Lucas toolmakers was still causing problems at other plants.

German money growth

The West German widely-deflated money supply (M3) rose sharply by an unexpected 13.3% in July, compared with a rise of DM1,400m in June, as a result of the release of large amounts of money into payroll savings plans.

Two more hypermarket appeals refused by minister

By Patricia Tisdall
Retailers' hopes of stepping up their programmes to build large-sized food stores have received another blow from Mr Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment. Refusals to the two planning appeals lodged by Asda Superstores and one by Hypermarket (Holdings) were confirmed by the Department of the Environment at the weekend. Both companies wanted to build new stores in the Colchester area.
The decision comes three months after Mr Shore turned down a joint application by British Home Stores and Sainsbury to build on a different site at Stanway, near Colchester, against the recommendation of the public local inquiry inspector.
Mr Shore is challenging the Asda proposals for a new store, which it describes as showing an "astounding disregard for the shopping public", in the High Court. It is hoping for a hearing early next year.
Associated Dairies, which had two alternative applications to build Asda superstores at Stanway rejected, is considering its position. But it is unlikely that either it or Hypermarket (Holdings), which wanted to build a 120,000 sq ft Carrefour hypermarket, will seek court action.
In both cases, Mr Shore's decision confirmed the inquiry inspector's recommendations and the rejections were on purely environmental grounds.
In the case of the earlier Asda proposals Mr Shore said he accepted the conclusions of Mr G. H. Swift, the inquiry inspector, that either of the superstores proposed together with the extensive car parking associated with them would represent a "major and undesirable extension of development into Colchester's hinterland".
In a second decision letter dealing with the Hypermarket (Holdings) application to build on land adjacent to the south side of the A12 and west of the A604, also near Colchester, Mr

Processed food exports up 42 pc

British processed food exports in the first six months of 1977 have risen by 42 per cent over the same period last year. The British Food Export Council said yesterday that the value in the first six months was £228m against £221m for the same period last year. Volume was up 7 per cent.
Based on the first six months, the council has projected a final figure for 1977 in excess of £600m for Philip Flaten, the marketing manager, said: "In Japan we have reversed the trend of previous figures, with a very satisfactory increase in value of 41 per cent."

Bank rate 7 pc

Bank of England's minimum lending rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent. The move is the result of the Treasury Bill Tender.

To the Holders of
Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited
Floating Rate Capital Notes 1984
In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Irving Trust Company, as Principal Paying Agent has been notified that the Rate of Interest applicable to the Interest Period August 24, 1977 through February 24, 1978 is seven percent (7%) per annum. The Dollar Amount payable on Coupon No. 2 for each \$1,000 face amount Bond is Thirty-Five and Seventy-Eight Cents (\$35.78) and the Interest Payment Date is February 24, 1978.
IRVING TRUST COMPANY
Principal Paying Agent
August 29, 1977

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Debate in prospect on dual capacity

The shrinkage of the jobbing industry, the most recent symptom of which was the merger of Smith Bros and Bisgood, Bishop, is currently raising serious questions in the City about the future of the traditional pattern of Stock Exchange dealing. Specifically the whole issue of "dual capacity" looks as though it is about to spark off some intense debate as the City returns from its summer holidays.

Dual capacity is the system under which one firm can carry out both broking and jobbing roles, and it is specifically forbidden under current Stock Exchange rules. Dual capacity firms have existed in the United Kingdom in the past but they have vanished since the exchange became completely centralized.

The total separation of jobbing and broking roles is unique to the United Kingdom and, like driving on the left hand side of the road, it creates problems for foreigners. Currently foreign brokers in London, apart from being excluded from membership of The Stock Exchange, have no desire to use the market because they would have to use jobbing firms for a task they would normally do themselves.

This means dealings in all kinds of securities are taking place in London without going through the market and it is clear that some Stock Exchange members feel they are missing out, a fact made particularly poignant in the light of the vast amounts of foreign money now flowing.

Dual capacity, if permitted, would allow British firms to compete better internationally, it is argued, and could well attract foreign brokers into some kind of reorganized Stock Exchange fold. In addition it would help solve the problem of under-utilized capital that plagues brokers when dealings become as sparse as they did in the spring.

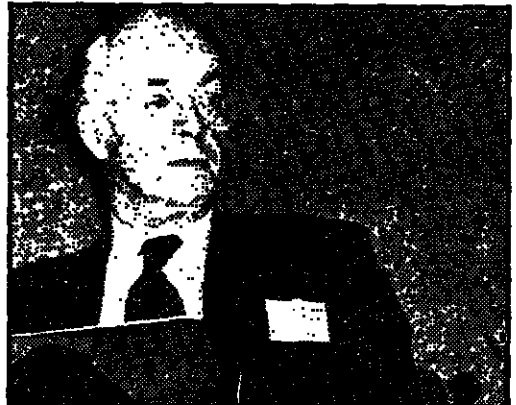
However, the whole issue is fraught with controversy since it threatens both the position of the jobbers and the smaller broking firms which would lack the capital to set up significant jobbing operations. Feelings already run high on this score and allegations can be heard that brokers are already jobbing in some foreign stocks on the quiet, though The Stock Exchange itself says it is not aware of this, and would regard it as a most serious breach of rules.

The traditionalists are arguing that the present system has weathered well and all the talk of international money is exaggerated anyway. But Vickers de Costa, among others, argues for a change to a "double capacity" system allowing broking and jobbing in the same firm, although totally separated in operation.

Insurance

Potential bonus from falling inflation

Insurance company shares have enjoyed an outstandingly good run up since the interim reporting season began three weeks ago. The results were, indeed, up to best expectations for the sector, especially from



Mr. Daniel Meinertzhagen, chairman of Royal Insurance.

Royal, and the coming figures from Guardian Royal Exchange and Sun Alliance are likely to bear out the trend.

The recent share strength, however, follows a period of consistent underperformance, largely still reflecting the mass of new equity that has come on the market over the past three years. Some believe that the problem of maintaining appropriate solvency margins will require more equity issues but a counter-argument is now gaining some weight to the effect

that the composites' balance sheets contain inner strengths that have not hitherto been fully appreciated.

All the composites have large sums in the balance sheets locked up to cover outstanding claims and inflation has pushed up these figures for five successive years. In the case of Eagle Star the last accounts showed the standing at £213m or 83 per cent of non-life premium income. A steep fall in the inflation rate could make these figures look far too conservative and allow releases of equity into shareholders' funds, which, for perspective, are £90m in Eagle Star's case. The question is whether future releases would enable the composites to escape further equity issues.

Liability claims that take some years to settle would be the most affected and the steepest fall in inflation is probable in the United Kingdom so Eagle Star, with its bias towards these two areas, is at the sharp end of this whole issue.

However, liability claims can be unpredictable and the best pointer to the way they will go is the level of wages. Price inflation may well be on the way down but all the signs point to wages going the other way, putting upward pressure on future claims. The companies are therefore sitting tight on their provisions and it looks premature to bet on big releases being made for some time yet.

Leasing

Benefiting from legislative changes

British companies are turning towards leasing as a source of finance for capital spending, perhaps even more relish than they have taken to factoring to ease some of the strain of working capital requirements.

Fuelling the growth of what until the early 1970s used to be regarded as a suspicious form of fringe finance imported from across the Atlantic has, at various times, been the squeeze on credit, the introduction of 100 per cent first year depreciation allowances and the deep inroads into the business made by the finance house subsidiaries of the clearing banks.

This last development has lent an air of respectability to leasing and at the same time increased industry's awareness of different sources of finance.

Important over the past year, however, has been the fact that much of British industry has been paying next to no mainstream corporation tax, thereby rendering capital allowances redundant for the most part. Moreover, since leasing commitments do not appear on the balance sheet with payments treated as revenue items, there has been an increasing cosmetic benefit for highly-gearred companies.

Figures from the Equipment Leasing Association, whose 35 members claim to cover 90 per cent of the United Kingdom leasing business, emphasize the rapid growth of the market. New assets for lease jumped a quarter to £421m last year, bringing the original cost of all leased assets to £1,669m, a four-fold increase since 1971.

There have also been significant developments this year including the consortium of nine leasing groups who banded together to arrange £70m finance for the extension of an oil refinery. Another new growth point will be car leasing. Following clarification of the 1971 Finance Act last year, leasing companies now have access to the 100 per cent capital allowance on passenger cars that they have hitherto only enjoyed on commercial vehicles.

Just as important, however, was the relaxation of the Control of Hiring Order from June 1 this year. This has spared companies from having to put down a 10 month deposit on leasing agreements and, typically, a company, depending on its standing, now only has to put up 3-6 months of advance payments.

Leasing may, then, have had a long gestation period, but unless the Government clamps down—as it did when the nationalized industries were threatening to follow British Rail's initiative to use the tax benefits from the purchase of some of its rolling stock via a leasing agreement with among others GUS and GEC—it now looks to be an important component of the corporate finance scene.

Business Diary: California's Little Britain

Ross Davies, Business Diary's editor, concludes his American reports with this account of a week's people and places in California.

Peter Gardiner is one businessman who is not losing by the present disastrous drought here in California.

A Scot, he came to San Francisco from the United Kingdom last autumn to head the American interests of the big quoted merchandising corporation, Dalgety Limited, whose preliminary results are due out in September.

One of these interests, the recently acquired Spiegel, Frozen Foods, has an extensive interest in the Salinas Valley—which, Gardiner told me, can be watered from an unfading subterranean stream.

Dalgety is, therefore, doing well in the carrot, broccoli and asparagus market. The company has the grades, volume and the varieties which this year are beyond competitors in less favoured parts of the state.

Nonetheless, Gardiner told me, Dalgety's America interests are unlikely even to match last year's somewhat disappointing results.

Dalgety Inc. has been profitable each month since he took over, Gardiner says, but there have been heavy once-and-for-all costs, partly connected with Gardiner's restructuring of activities and personnel and partly with a nine-week strike by the Teamsters' Union which badly affected vegetable production this time last year.

At Stanford University, at Palo Alto, south of San Francisco, I heard of an interesting new project in the application of mass media to

preventive medicine.

I talked to Professor Nathan Maccoby, the English-born director of the university's Institute for Communications Research, and his colleague, Henry Breirose, Professor of Communication, who has just returned to the United States after 10 months at the London School of Economics.

Maccoby and Breirose are members of the Stanford Heart Disease Program, a review of whose activities in using mass media to persuade people in three California communities to stop eating or smoking things likely to give them heart disease was published in *The Lancet* this summer.

They told me that having devised and disseminated material in such a way as to reduce the probability of heart disease, the Stanford team now wants to find out if they can lower the incidence of disease in five bigger communities.

This idea this time is to rope in local organizations, such as trade union branches, Americans, as Maccoby puts it, "being a nation of joiners".

The question now is: does that description fit agencies of the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare, from whom would have to come the necessary \$5m or so of research funding?

I asked one British businessman how he liked living and working in California and he said: "I'm not poor anymore. I was in the top half per cent of salary earners at home and I was broke." His maximum rate of income tax has now fallen from 83 to 50 per cent and his allowances are better.



"Hands up all those who want to blue North Sea oil revenue on riotous living rather than investment."

From Stanford, I made my way south along the Bay area peninsula and along "Silicon Gulch", the hive of electronics plants that have sprung up between Palo Alto and San Jose in the wake of the university's discoveries in microcircuitry.

I dropped in on a young Briton, he prefers to be nameless—who although he does not work in electronics, nonetheless has about five or six thousand dollars worth of microcomputer in his livingroom and is still adding to it. He so likes messing about in microcomputers that his girl friend talks wryly about his getting a marriage licence for it.

California is an ad man's dream. Not only do schoolchildren spend much of their time gazing at the television—but the ad man has his foot in the classroom door, too. The state's Board of Educa-

There can have been few international monetary instruments of the 1970s as unexpectedly durable as the joint European currency "float".

For in the five years, four months and one week that have elapsed since the original six members of the European Community set up a currency block on April 24, 1972, there has been no shortage of politicians, economic commentators or monetary experts willing and able to pronounce the funeral rites of the "snake".

In this period the snake has moved from crisis to crisis, expanded and been truncated. Italy was the first of the founder members to go, in February, 1973. France dropped out in January, 1974, rejoined in July, 1975, and after a wave of speculation against the franc left again in Spring, 1976.

Britain and Denmark, as new members of the European Community, joined on May 1, 1972, only to leave within two months. In October of that year Denmark returned to a joint float that had in the meantime acquired Norway as an associated member, and in March the following year was also joined by Sweden.

Given the snake's stormy history and obvious powers of survival, it is tempting to believe that the abrupt departure on Sunday evening of the Swedish krona from the European joint float should help what is left of the snake to survive. But Sweden's decision to bail out of the floating block, rather than again "adjust" its currency within the snake, more probably marks the beginning of a slow and for one of the last remaining fixed exchange rate areas in the world's monetary system.

For Sweden's departure shows that the snake is no longer capable of functioning as a hard currency zone in Europe, linking Germany and its immediate neighbours with the Scandinavian countries.

The meeting in Frankfurt on Sunday evening was the second such gathering this year to be called on the initiative of the Swedes. At the beginning of



Mr Gösta Bohman, the Swedish minister of economics (left), Mr Thörbjörn Fälldin, the prime minister (centre) and Mr Per Ahlmark, the labour minister, explaining the Swedish government's decision to the press in Stockholm yesterday.

April the finance ministers and central bank governors of the snake countries met in Brussels and decided to devalue the Swedish krona by 6 per cent and the Danish and Norwegian currencies by 3 per cent each against the other members of the floating block.

Those decisions, which were immediately followed by the introduction of tough domestic stabilization measures in Sweden, were insufficient to prevent the recurrence of the same problems less than five months later.

For since the beginning of this year, the Swedish domestic economy has been moving badly out of line with developments elsewhere in the European floating block.

When the recession in Europe was at its deepest in 1974 and 1975, the Swedes had extraordinary success in maintaining what amounted to full employment, despite a low overall growth. Public spending policies were geared to supporting production by financing stocks that would be absorbed when the world entered a period of recovery.

The failure of the world economy to recover sufficiently in part the cause of Sweden's present plight. The

other major negative factor has been a steep rise in labour costs throughout the recession, so that now Swedish labour is costlier than in West Germany or the United States.

It now looks as if Sweden's gross national product will grow in real terms by only 1 per cent this year after a poor gain of around 1.5 per cent in 1976. In contrast inflation has been accelerating.

In the 12 months to May this year consumer prices rose by 10.4 per cent compared with an annual rate of 10.3 per cent in 1976 and one of 9.8 per cent in 1975.

Increasingly critical has been Sweden's external trade and payments position. While exports rose last year by 11.4 per cent to 80,200m crowns, the rate of increase in the period January to July this year was only 3.9 per cent. In contrast, imports, which advanced last year by 13 per cent to 83,600m crowns, have continued to grow in the present year—so far by 10.8 per cent.

The logic behind the devaluation and stabilization measures of April was to push Swedish production into markets abroad. So far the recipe has failed, but Sunday's decision to

quit the snake shows that the Swedish Government has not lost faith in it.

Sweden's adherence to the recipe of devaluation was unwelcome for its partners in the snake. On Sunday night, both Denmark and Norway made clear that they were devaluing their currencies by 5 per cent within the floating block only because of the Swedish move.

Dr Hans Apel, the German finance minister, told a press conference after the meeting in Frankfurt that devaluations did not solve a country's national economic problems.

The fear must be that Sweden, now absorbed from the restraints imposed by the snake, may enter a vicious circle of devaluation and inflation. If this is the case, its withdrawal from the snake could paradoxically put a final overdrive on a currency system that has so far withstood the withdrawal of Britain, Italy and France.

For Sweden is a more important market for Denmark and Norway than is West Germany. The Swedish devaluation in April and last week's withdrawal from the snake provoked the more modest devaluations by Denmark and Norway.

If the Swedish crown is to enter a downward slide, Denmark and Norway will be unable to resist further devaluation and consequently have to withdraw from the float.

Both countries would policy alternative extra welcome. Denmark, with inflation, rate and high employment, has been pursuing a consequent stabilization policy to a further downward pressure on its currency that would lead to accelerated inflation.

Norway, with its oil, is admittedly the best of the three Scandinavian currencies. But it, too, has suffered inflation from summer prices rose by 12 per cent in the 12 months—in other words, at a German rate. The coin a general election next and its administration a member that a review break-off inflation could success already achieve limiting wage increases.

At the beginning of a Norwegian government to push through an agreement under which wages will only 2.9 per cent this return for tax cuts and reduction in employee contributions to social security.

The latest problems brought to the fore if changes in the snake, other upwards pressure on ready strong Deutsche For, alongside Sweden's problems, the rise mark on foreign exchange, this year also help make its position in the block finally untenable.

A similar process can be seen in the eastern front of the block. Austria, which is mally associated with the through having its currency pegged to the mark, pur similar policy to that of throughout the recession growing foreign payments, it has been pushing the under-inflating strain this year and a looser the links with the mark not be so far away.

Profits in the pipeline from Britain's N Sea stake

Roger Vielvoye reports on the progress of the British National Oil Corporation

Towards the end of this year Britain's newest and potentially most profitable nationalized industry, the British National Oil Corporation, will have another important milestone on the road to becoming a fully fledged oil company.

Although in the first 20 months of operations the corporation has grown from nothing to gain a seat on the committee that run most of the North Sea oil developments, taken the responsibility for the first oil direct to a tanker will slip from December into early 1978.

Experience gained in this operation has been invaluable and will provide the base for BNO's closer involvement in the development of other projects where it has an equity interest gained through the acquisition of either the Burmah or National Coal Board offshore holdings.

Initially, as people are freed from the Thistle construction programme they are being drafted into the evaluation of several other finds that have been made on block 211/18. There is a sense of urgency about the work as this block is the only one on the licence, so that half of it is due to be handed back to the Government next spring and no one in the industry wants to relinquish territory that could contain a commercially viable oilfield.

As a result Thistle is already the most intensively explored block in the North Sea with the sixteenth well at present being drilled. Lord Kearnson, chairman of BNO, sees the proper evaluation of all the discoveries in 211/18 as keeping faith with its commercial partners in the consortium.

BNO's technicians and engineers are also playing an increasing part in the develop-

ment of the Murchison field, where Conoco is officially the operator and has been participating, again with Conoco, in a study into the prospects for a tethered, long floating storage platform for the extremely complex Huron field. It is also working on studies of the Lyle field and contributing to the Sullom Voe terminal project in the Shetlands under the management of British Petroleum.

At the moment there is so much work in the North Sea that BNO help is readily welcomed. But there is also little doubt that once North Sea development passes its peak in the 1980s the state company will be a highly experienced offshore operator and will not expect to see its work force decline. And contractors will certainly come in the ranks of the foreign-based oil companies.

Also in prospect is a greater role in exploration, particularly in the new areas opened up for prospecting in the fifth licensing round announced earlier this year. BNO is a 51 per cent partner in all the new licenses, and will act as operator on six of them. It is entering as a full equity partner and contributing its share of the cost of drilling 42 wells at up to £3m a well.

Financing is no problem as the corporation raised the \$825m loan from a United States banking consortium proved. Part of the money is being used to repay government loans and its commitments to the North Sea Construction Programme will bite into the balance.

But additional funds will be available, perhaps the most positive indicator that the corporation is seen to have a long-term future by the international business community.

A few doubts linger with some of the oil companies, which has been reflected in the slow progress in turning outline memoranda on state participation in the North Sea into final agreements. Evidently some companies still entertain the hope that a change of government could produce a change of role for the state oil company, despite the growing indications that a Conservative administration would leave BNO largely untouched.

One of the stumbling blocks in the detailed participation talks has been the expectation by some American-based companies that participation oil made available to BNO at market prices would be paid for in dollars. It has now been

established that these pay will be in sterling. Lord Kearnson, after months of negotiation, described the agreement as a landmark in the North Sea, said that it could not realize the corollary of control the Government would have over North Sea oil if there had not been a change.

Companies had been slow to sign North Sea oil on long contracts, despite the fact that this might have caused any future supply crisis, and the Government had wanted the companies to renegotiate these contracts. They had now been asked to do so, and the Government was not to delay for more than two ahead.

Although participation will be acquired from a number of companies at a price, leaving no scope for fit making, the fact that under the control of the company, given the considerable amount of money that is a regular queue companies wanting to secure supply contracts BNO, which could be handled by the state oil company, is a £2 million by the end of the day by the end of the year.

So far there are no plans to enter the downstream—refining and marketing—end of the business. BNO has offered and declined a number of United Kingdom refineries, learning the marketing side of the business as part of its participation with BP.

Geneva busy behind the scenery

Industry in Europe's regions

Charmilles, Taverio, Sodeco-Sala, Hispano-Orellana and the Socomeo-Carniole (SIT) are the names of the specialized metal-working enterprises have under 50 employees.

With some 50 concerns and a workforce of almost 4,000, watch and jewellery manufacturing is the second industrial branch.

If the economic downturn led to "rationalization" here as it did in the other sectors, the watch factories, specializing for the most part in prestige ranges—names such as Rolex and Patek Philippe—have through it largely unscathed and have faced up to the forceful challenge in world markets of American and Japanese quartz solid-state and analogue watches.

Even less affected by recession have been the two big chemical manufacturers, Glaxo and Firmenich and Co, which between them produce about 90 per cent of Swiss synthetic flavours and perfumes, mostly for export. They provide between them 1,500 jobs. Another 1,300 people are employed by a score of smaller concerns, mainly in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and plastics.

Geneva's other industries include printing—not surprising in view of the multibody of international bodies, cigarette manufacture (about a third of the country's production) and wood mills.

1965 total of 530, steady unspectacular growth is a feature of the region, earmarked for industrial development—at the expense of agriculture, floating still in a canton with area of only 282 square metres.

Industrial progress has been aided by the enlarged freight facilities at the Gare d'Aviation, adjacent to one of the development zones and the rail goods yard, and by expansion of air cargo capacity now running at 40,000 tons annually, through Geneva port.

The existing trade exhibition halls, the venue of the G. Motor Show and similar sensations, are to be replaced by larger premises, on which is in progress, in the immediate vicinity of the airport and direct access from the motorway that links the Geneva "sule"—surrounded by F. territory on three sides the rest of Switzerland.

With both foreign and domestic demand on the up, Geneva industries are set for a brisk response to specific skills in some areas at a premium, because of the industrial offered by tertiary concerns notably banking and insurance to young people.

The effect of increasing unemployment figures, only marginally above the average of 0.3 per cent, which have taken recent closures of small concerns in their stride.

While one or two closures were accompanied by the workers pressing their claim for unemployment payments, however, peace, resulting in collective concerns and employees has remained virtually intact through an admirably diffused.

Alan McGee

FT Index change on week 484.5-3.2 (0.6%)

Legal Appointments

For the Shipping Finance post should have experience of collation, cargo and charter work the Shipping Finance post should have specialised experience with a City firm salary between £10,000 and £16,000 p.a. (experience) and fringe benefits, including pension.

Johnson, Stokes & Master will be conducting interviews on 15th September. Applicants should apply in writing to R. H. E. Clifford, Camomile Street, London EC3A 7AN. Suitable. All applications will be treated in confidence.

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Good secretarial skills.
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For Sales Manager of a
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deal personality with com-
municative talents and help
great photos. A good
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ness. Additional
experience in French or Spanish
advantage. Near bus
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Wilder East market. You'll
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with the top people and
travels a lot over chain
gain all the appreciation

NOW, CHURCHILL PERSONNEL
(Consultants)
Abford House
15 Wilton Road, SW1

10.15 am, Rogue's Rock
 Puzzle Party. 11.05, How
 Kenneth McKellar.
 Thames. 1.30 pm, So
 News. 1.30, Crown Cu
 Outspary. 2.25, Thame
 cartoon. 5.20, Crossroad
 News. 6.00, Day by Day
 film: Pearl of the South
 Pacific, with Virginia Mayo
 News. 11.30, Southern
 1.40, Cash and Company
 m. Weather, Epilogue.

Grenada
 10.15 am, Sesame Street
 Highway. 11.35, The
 Ranger. 12.00, Thames
 m. Max the Moose.
 Thames. 5.10, Dodo.
 Crossroads. 5.45, News
 Grenada News Headlin
 Film

Little Light Music.† 4.30
English Musical Renais-
sance. Discussion and recital:
Ireland, Bax.† 5.15,
today;† 6.30, The Fifth
Symphony. Teaching Language

erg. Strauss.† 8.25, Di
eminiscences. 8.45, Pro
Gerhard, Strauss.† 9
matter of Life and Dea
abortion Amendment
0.10, Arnolfini Music.†
the Pleasures of Pass
1.25-11.30, News.
3.35 am, Up to the Hou
News. 7.10, Today. 7.35,

Monday 8.45, Twenty 20
 Drawing. 9.00, News.
 Tuesday Call: 01-580
 Getting Married. 10.00,
 0.05, Operatic Elopers.
 Service. 10.45, Story.
 News. 11.05, Play, Only
 of Time. 12.00, News,
 You and Yours. 12.27,
 Island Discs. 12.55, Weat
 1.00 pm, News. 1.30
 1.45, Woman's

ews. 3.95, Lorna Doone
ews. 4.05, Pick of the
35, Story, Twilight
ods. 5.00, PM Reports
erendipity. 5.55, Weather
00, News. 6.30, Reg Ac
NLY Scandals. 7.00, New
be Archer. 7.20, The
erse. 7.30, Radio 3
aleidoscope. 9.59, W
0.00, News. 10.30, The
11.00, A. R. C. 11.30, A. R. C.

1.15, The Financial
Tonight. 11.30, Dice
Death, A parachute jum
rent wrong. 11.45, News
12.05 am, Inshore Fore

Business for Sale

[illegible]

for sale at \$35,000 plus expenses
 excellent freehold property at
 £30,000 Would consider selling
 shops separately.

Box 2923 J, The Times

**SUCCESSFUL Interior Design &
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 portunity with "Blue Chip" Client
 to develop a new business in the
 London area. £1 million £50,000
 per annum and staff to remain
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LICENSED grocers/delicatessen
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ESTABLISHED profit-making
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 Close working Business require
 buyer with 8 to 10 acres, part
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**Plant
and Machinery**

TANKER FOR SALE
Gross weight 8,691 metric
tonnes
LAGOVEN, LA GUAZIRA
Situated at Lagoven,
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Sold to highest bidder.
**SEE BACK PAGE OF THE
TIMES.**

LEGAL NOTICES

**THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in
Matter of JESLIN Limited**
SOLVED OF 1970

CREDITORS is intended to be compared in the Courts with the above-named Company which has not already proved their claims on or before the 14th September 1977. The Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above-named Company will be pleased to discuss the position with any creditor having regard to the fact that the Company has not yet proved their claims.

H. J. CHRISTMAS, O.M.
Official Receiver and Liquidator
Atlantic House, Bolsover
Road, London EC1A 3SD

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in relation to the Liquidation of the Estate of a Debtor. The Liquidator of the Estate of a Debtor: Clothing and Tailorware.

WINDING-UP ORDER Made on 25th July, 1977.

MEETINGS to be held at PLACE of MEETINGS.

CREDITORS 15th September 1977 to return 25th September 1977 to High Bolsover, London WC1E 6JH.

CONTRIBUTORS On the 15th September 1977 to return 25th September 1977 to High Bolsover, London WC1E 6JH.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
WINDING-UP ORDER
 23rd Sept. 1977
DATE AND PLACE OF FILING
CREDITORS 13th September 1977 at Room 325 Temperley House, 101, High Street, London, E.C.4
CONTRIBUTORS On the 23rd September 1977 at the same place at 2 o'clock.
L. R. RATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
WINDING-UP ORDER
 23rd Sept. 1977
DATE AND PLACE OF FILING
CREDITORS 13th September 1977 at Room 325 Temperley House, 101, High Street, London, E.C.4
CONTRIBUTORS On the 23rd September 1977 at the same place at 2 o'clock.
L. R. RATES, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator

CLIP AT 10.00 O'CLOCK. ON THE
CORRIDOR. ON THE
CLIP AT THE SAME PLACE AT 10
O'CLOCK.

R. BATES. CHM
Receiver and Provision
Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in
Matter of ST. C. GAVIN & SONS
(SPECIAL) Limited. Nature
of Business.

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE
11th September 1948

DATE AND PLACE OF FIRST
MEETING

DEBENTURES 15th September 1948
at Room 1230, Abchurch Lane, London
E.C. 4 at 11.00 o'clock

DEBENTURES 15th September 1948
at Room 1230, Abchurch Lane, London
E.C. 4 at 11.00 o'clock

CLIP AT THE SAME PLACE AT 11
O'CLOCK.

SADDLER. CHM
Receiver and Provision
Liquidator.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 in
Matter of FORTMAN, GUARANTEE
(SPECIAL) Limited. Nature
of Business.

DATE	and PLACE OF FIRST
MILEAGE	
CREDITORS	9th September 1970
No.	Room 625 Tenner House,
Air Mail	Holborn, London, at 8
TIME	o'clock
CONTRIBUTORS	at the same place at
day and at the same place at	
o'clock	N. RATES
Electorate	and Provisional
Liquidator	

MOTOR CARS

320 / 1977 APRIL, 6,000 mls.
 Teale's bronze, three speed
 stereo radio. A super car
 Telco. Carby International,
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SCIROCCO T.S. Junr '78. 13. n.ces.
 L.H.D. Stereo radio.
 sole + Extras 1 owner. s
 4728. on export price.

WHITE MERCEDES 200, late
 50,000 mls.

B.M.W. DISTRIBUTOR, Sales
Service...-01-628 0989.

THE NEW Fiat 127, hard-
topped, of wood and lac
interior, 12 colors. A
ins. 01-622 0040.

FORD MAVERICK, 1975, new
with 127 cu. ins. white
ins. 12-000 miles; \$23,900.
Call...

DAMLER SOVEREIGN series
Auto P.A.S., electric windo
ins. 12-000 miles; \$23,900.
One owner, \$23,900 c.o.b. P.
O'Connell, Ph. 8861-112

CARAWAZZIO, 1975, hard-
topped, 127 cu. ins. wood
interior, 12 colors. A
ins. 01-622 0040.

MH, 1975, hard-top, 127 cu.
ins. 12-000 miles; \$23,900.
Call...

Automatic, hard-top, 127 cu.
ins. 12-000 miles; \$23,900.
Call...

X-160 and Gov. 73-77, immen-
cash, travel anywhere, no dam
ins. 12-000 miles; \$23,900.
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International Finance available 1257
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BUSINESSMAN with substantial
Cash surplus to requirement
seeks active investment in growth
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DEBENTURE INTEREST required to
£10,000 at a growing business.
Good rate of interest arranged
with secure investment in
steady growth market. All
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a specialty of George Knight
 Partners for many years. All his
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 Please telephone 31-7241 1100
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 BERKLEY SQUARE, W. 1.
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"...Thus says God, 'Why do you not repent?'..."

BIRTHS
CASE. On 27th August, to Anne and John, a daughter, Anne Louise.

DEATHS
BARROW. JOHN RICHARD. On August 29th, at his home, 14, St. John's Road, London, aged 74 years.

DEATHS
BELL. On August 28th, at his home, 14, St. John's Road, London, aged 74 years.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

FIXED YOUR HOLIDAY YET?

Thousands of lonely and needy old people have not been away in years. With £200 the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged can give you one of them a marvellous week at a fine seaside.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT FUND FOR THE AGED

To mark Justice Year, our target is 1000 annual holidays since 1971 to 10,000. Our total is 10,000.

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Charitable legacies and gifts up to £100,000 are exempt from Capital Transfer Tax.

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People are used to help their children. But they are not used to help their children's research projects and the treatment of cancer.

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Due to unforeseen circumstances the Mass at Coughton on Sunday, September 11th, has been postponed.

GOVERNMENT New York City 1 Year

See Domestic and Catering for full details.

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MEMPHIS 2 Solutions

See Legal Advertisements.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 19

UK HOLIDAYS

GOLFING BREAKS

Why not take a break at Norfolk's leading golfing hotel. Exceptional value, superb facilities.

WORLD-WEARY ORNITHOLOGISTS

Corston cottage—pleasant, secluded, semi-detached, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

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30 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

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Specialist in the Middle East, Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, South America, Europe.

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100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

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100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

CAMBRIDGE Central house, 675

100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

FALMOUTH, town cottage, sleeps

100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

ST. GEORGE'S, 100 ft. garden, 100

100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

LUXURY COTTAGE & FLATS in

100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

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100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

LAKELAND, 100 ft. garden, 100

100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

LAKE DISTRICT, near Bowness, 100

100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

LAKE DISTRICT, near Bowness, 100

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30 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

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COASTAL COTTAGE, S.E. Scotland

100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

"LISTED" COTTAGE, Hampstead

100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

CAMBRIDGE Central house, 675

100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

FALMOUTH, town cottage, sleeps

100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

ST. GEORGE'S, 100 ft. garden, 100

100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

LUXURY COTTAGE & FLATS in

100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden, 100 ft. garden.

LARGE SECLUDED HOUSE, N.W.

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